# The Sydney Morning Herald.

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IRON STEAMERS TO THE HUNTER.

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 10 P.M.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 9027

STEAM TO AUCKLAND.

THE Frigate-built steamer *JUNO*
J. R. Williams Commander, will leave for the above port This Evening, Thursday, at five o'clock.
Saloon.....£12 } Exclusive of wine,
Fore Cabin ..... 6 } beer, and spirits.
Apply to
J. MACKAY,
Duke's Wharf.
P. S.—To prevent any misunderstanding, the public are informed that the *Juno* will carry a deck load of stock, with sheep on the poop.—J. M.
The *Juno* will ship hands this day, wages for seamen £3 per month. 9544

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,
TO FOLLOW THE "PHŒBE."

THE fine clipper schooner *ARIEL*,
Captain Sturgeon, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM BROWN, corner of Sussex and Bathurst streets, or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
9028 Packet Office, 468, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE beautiful Packet Brig *DIANA*,
120 tons, Captain Lawrence, will receive cargo on Friday Morning, at the Flour Company's Wharf, and positively sail on Wednesday, the 16th instant. For terms of freight and passage, apply on board; or to
S. H. SMYTH,
9301 469, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN,
VIA NEWCASTLE.

THE FINE CLIPPER Schooner *THOMAS LORD*,
Captain Jones, will have immediate despatch. For passage only, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
9129 Packet Office, 468, George-street

FOR HOBART TOWN,
(WILL POSITIVELY SAIL ON SATURDAY.)

THE WELL-KNOWN Packet Brig *LOUISA*,
182 tons register, W. N. Milliken, commander.
To prevent disappointment to shippers and passengers, *it is particularly notified* that the *Louisa* will sail as above; no cargo can be received after Friday evening. For freight or passage early application is necessary on board, at the Hobart Town Packet Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.
☞ One cabin only disengaged. 9270

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT,

THE fine A 1 Schooner *Maid of Cashmere*,
Captain Moore, will sail immediately on discharge of her inward cargo. For freight or passage apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
8906 Packet Office, 468, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT,

THE FAST-SAILING brigantine *CHEERFUL*,
H. F. Bell, commander. This vessel is daily expected, and having the greater part of her cargo already engaged, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
9211 Queen-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE fine first-class Barque *PRINCE OF WALES*,
582 tons register, JAMES MIDDLETON, commander, now lying at BOYD'S Wharf, will sail for the above port on Tuesday, the 15th June; has splendid cabin accommodations.
For freight or passage apply on board, between the hours of ten and twelve A.M.
8360

FOR AUCKLAND,
A REGULAR TRADER.

THE fine Schooner *DEBORAH*,
121 tons, Captain Nagle, will be ready to receive freight in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Kellie's Wharf; or to
GEORGE THORNTON,
Custom House.
N.B.—As the greater portion of this vessel's cargo is already engaged, persons wishing to ship are requested to make immediate application. 9053

FOR CALCUTTA,
TO SAIL POSITIVELY THE 15TH JUNE,

THE fine first-class teak-built ship *CENTAUR*,
530 tons register. For passage only, her accommodations being of the most superior kind, apply to
9107 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

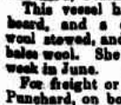
FOR LONDON,
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine fast-sailing A 1 barque *UNION*,
527 tons register, Mark Todd, commander.
Has room disengaged for 150 bales wool, and will sail about the 20th instant.
Has superior accommodation for passengers. Apply on board; to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
5th June. 9045

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE first-class fast sailing ship *FIFESHIRE*,
673 tons register, William Punchard, Commander.
This vessel has all her dead weight on board, and a considerable portion of her wool stowed, and has only room for a few bales wool. She will be despatched the first week in June.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Punchard, on board; to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER;
Or to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
Sydney, 13th May, 1847. 7687

FOR SALE OR CHARTER,



THE first-class teak-built Barque *LONDON*,
386 tons O. M., lying at the Circular Wharf. Apply to Captain Gibson, on board; or to
9139 GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fine fast sailing British built barque *PRINCESS ROYAL*,
A1 for 12 years, C.L. Von Zuilecom, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Has excellent accommodation for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
8638

FOR LONDON,

THE fine fast-sailing A1 new barque *ANN BATES*,
377 tons register, Peter Slaughter, commander, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
8207 Spring-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
READY TO PROCEED ON A VOYAGE IMMEDIATELY ON DISCHARGING HER INWARD CARGO.

THE new teak barque *WIGRAMS*,
300 tons. This ship sails fast, has lofty 'tween decks fore and aft, and good poop accommodations. Apply to W. PARFITT, Commander, or to Messrs. R. Gill and Co.'s.
Wanted a carpenter, a Chinaman or Manilaman would be preferred. 9128


Wollongong, June 4.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, beg to offer you our sincerest condolence upon the trying position in which you have been placed, in consequences of the loss, by fire, of your steam mill and the premises adjoining thereto.

Such a calamity would, under any circumstances, excite our sympathy, but occurring as it has to a person who, for a number of years, has been remarkable in the district for his indefatigable industry and uncompromising integrity, this event, we beg to assure you, produces in our minds feelings of the deepest regret; we would, moreover, desire, while thus conveying to you the expression of our feelings, to record our high sense of your character, both as a member of society and the father of a family.

We are,
Sir,
Your obedient servants and sincere well-wishers.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Osborne, J.P. | Charles Fairs |
| Gerard Gerard, J.P. | Thompson & Walker |
| Alick Osborne, J.P. | E. Elliott |
| Robert J. Marshall | John Innes |
| B. O'Brien, M.D. | John Gilligar |
| J. L. Tritton | Thos. Jekyle |
| R. J. Hopkins | George Lindsay |
| Thomas Jessett | John Black |
| Henry Osborne, J.P. | William Smith |
| James Humphries | William Organ |
| Arch. Osborne, J.P. | William Feames |
| J. Shoobert | Henry Edwards |
| C. T. Smith, J.P. | William Sheaffe |
| J. M. Gray, J.P. | James Black |
| J. Wood Wilshire | Robert Haworth |
| M. T. Moares | James Cummins |
| G. U. Alley | G. W. Brown |
| Thomas Fowler | Charles Wardlow |
| A. Guion | Thomas Maher |
| A. Fuller | |

To MR. E. PALMER,
Fairy Meadow, Illawarra.

*To John Osborne, Esq., and the other Gentlemen signing the above letter.*

GENTLEMEN,—No expression of mine can at all convey to you the deep feeling of gratitude which your letter of condolence has given rise to in me; I can only say, that I sincerely thank you, and I assure you I will endeavour ever to merit the good wishes of so respectable and influential a portion of the community.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
9243 E. PALMER.

*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

GENTLEMEN,—An advertisement having appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of date on or about the 26th April, cautioning the public against receiving a Cheque drawn by the undersigned, I beg publicly to exonerate Mr. William Geddes, late of Ravenafield, near Maitland, from having received the said cheque so advertised, and I greatly regret that his name has been connected with this transaction.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS J. M'CLELLAND.
West Maitland, June 7. 9242

THE friends of the late MR. JOHN HALL are requested to attend his Funeral; which will move from his late residence, Billy Blue's Point, North Shore, at three o'clock THIS DAY.
Sydney, 10th June. 9254

TENDERS FOR SLATES.
Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 4th June, 1847.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate will be received at this office until Monday, the 14th instant, at twelve o'clock, at noon, for the supply of Duchess or Countess Slates, including delivery at the new Military Barracks.

Parties tendering will state what quantity of each of the respective kinds they can supply.

The Slates to be of good substance, free from specks and shakes, and a sample of each kind to be left at the office of the Commanding Royal Engineer.

T. W. RAMSAY,
8947 Dep. Com. Gen.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.
CONDUCTED ACCORDING TO LLOYDS'.

THIS Office, established by the late Hutchinson Bell, Esq., in 1846, is continued to be conducted by the undersigned, who procures and delivers policies on ships and merchandize by means of the subscriptions of individual underwriters of undeniable responsibility, according to the practice followed at LLOYD'S.

Policies underwritten to all parts of the world, at the lowest remunerating rates, and completed immediately upon acceptation.

Insurance also effected on approved coasters.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
8180 469, George-street.

GIPPS TESTIMONIAL.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the testimonial to be presented to Sir George Gipps, will be held on Thursday, the 17th instant, at the Royal Hotel, at four o'clock, to determine on the final appropriation of the fund.

The subscription books will be closed on the evening of the 16th instant.

FRED. EBSWORTH,
9147 Hon Sec.

NOTICE.—Dr. M'CRAE begs to inform his patients, that his health being much restored by residing at the South Head, he has now returned to Sydney, and resumed his professional duties.
Lyons Terrace, 10th June. 9246


SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS IN AUSTRALIA.

THE use of the Australian Subscription Library having been in the most liberal manner granted, the above Society propose to open an Exhibition of Works of Art on the 22nd of this month.

The main object of the Society is to encourage Art in this colony, to provide instructive amusement for the community, and to elevate public taste.

The funds of the Society, it is proposed, shall be employed, after deducting all necessary expenses, in the purchase of works of merit, and in the gradual formation of an Academy and Gallery of Art at Sydney.

Artists, whether members of the Society or not, are invited to exhibit their works, and all persons having in their possession paintings of merit are solicited to aid the Society by lending them for a period for public exhibition.

All works of Painting, Sculpture, or Architecture intended for exhibition must be sent to the Australian Library, Bent-street, on or before Thursday, the 17th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.; and must be addressed to the Secretary, accompanied with a note describing them, as briefly as possible, in the order they are meant to be inserted in the catalogue, stating whether they are for sale or not. At the back of each picture must be written the name of the artist, and the owner, and the number (if there are more than one) to which it refers in his list,—in which respect particular accuracy is requested.

Every possible care will be taken of works sent for exhibition.

Persons desirous of contributing works of art to the exhibition are requested to communicate with the Secretary, stating the price of such works as are intended for sale.

Members and their families will be admitted on presenting their annual ticket at the door, and free tickets will be granted by the Committee to artists exhibiting works. Non-subscribers will be admitted at one shilling each.

EDWIN C. SUTTOR,
9181 Hon. Sec.

MR. J. EMANUEL
SURGEON-DENTIST, 345, CASTLEREAGH-STREET, NORTH.

INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL TEETH FIXED, FROM ONE TO A COMPLETE SET, GUARANTEED TO ANSWER MASTICATION AND ARTICULATION; TEETH STOPPED, SCALED AND EXTRACTED.

INSTANTANEOUS relief for the tooth ache, and Soothing Syrup for infants teething; one or two drops applied with the finger to the gums will obviate the use of the lancet; sold in bottles, at 2s. 6d.

N.B.—Mr. Emanuel's specimens of artificial teeth will continue on view daily, showing his painless system of fixing them.

All consultations free.

Charges strictly moderate.

Mr. E.'s DIPLOMA, which he received from the Medical Board of Holland, in the year 1836, authorising him to practise as Surgeon Dentist, can be seen daily.

☞ Observe, 345, Castlereagh-street North, eight doors from Hunter-street. 1599

FANCY BALL.

A MAGNIFICENT GREEK DRESS to be raffled on the 18th instant. Forty members, at £1 1s. each.
Burlington House, Hunter-street, Sydney. 9254

PIANOFORTE.—To be Raffled, by forty subscribers, at £2 12s. 6d. each, an Elegant Rosewood Microchordon Pianoforte, by Eavestaff; with handsome carved trusses, extra additional keys, and polished back; quite new, and allowed by competent judges to be one of the most beautifully finished instruments in New South Wales. To be seen, and subscribers' names entered at W. A. COLMAN'S, Bookseller and Stationer, 485, George-street. 9137

NEW POEM.
A LAND REDEEMED,
OR,
THE PAST AND PRESENT;
A POEM OF THE YEAR 1843.
BY HARMONIDES.

The nations have fallen, and thou still art young;
Thy sun is but rising when others have set;
And though SLAVERY'S cloud o'er thy morning hath hung,
The full noon of FREEDOM shall beam round thee yet.
MOORE.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, a Poem under the above name, price 2s. 6d. To be had of MR. COLMAN and MR. FORD, George-street; and of MR. MOFFITT, Pitt-street, Booksellers.

NOW READY, PRICE 6d.,
A pamphlet, entitled
THE IMPENDING CRISIS, an Address to the Colonists of New South Wales, on the proposed Land Orders, by ROBERT LOWE, Esq., M.C., Barrister-at-Law, late Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford. Printed and published by D. L. Welch, and to be had at the *Atlas* Office, George-street. 9122

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

W. MOFFITT has now on sale, ex *Bussorah Merchant*—
Graham's Domestic Medicine
Ditto on the Diseases of Females
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, &c., 1 vol.
M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary, 1 vol.
M'Culloch's Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Dictionary, of the various Countries, Places, and Principal Natural Objects in the World, in 2 large vols.
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture, 1 vol.
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening, 1 vol.
Ditto ditto of Agriculture, 1 vol.
Moore and Byron's Works complete, 1 vol. each
Blair's Sermons and Lectures complete, 1 vol. each
Smollett and Sterne's Works complete, 1 vol. each
Plutarch's Lives and Whiston's Josephus, 1 vol. each
The Young Man's Companion, or Self Instructor, 1 vol.
The Young Woman's Companion, or Female Instructor, 1 vol.
With a great variety of Standard Works, including the last of Bulwer, Marryatt, G. P. R. James, Fenimore Cooper, Mrs. Gore, the Countess of Blessington, and other celebrated authors.
N.B.—The above are all the latest editions.
Chambers's Miscellany, vol. 14, the last published. 9247

THE OLD ESTABLISHED IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY.

G. H. HUGGETT, 217, Pitt-street, still continues to manufacture Iron Bedsteads, of superior workmanship to any one in the Colony, and at the lowest possible price:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Full sized, brass mounted ..... | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto, plain ..... | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Single, brass mounted ..... | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto, plain ..... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Children's cribs, from £3 to ..... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Swinging cots ..... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Servants' bedsteads ..... | 1 | 10 | 0 |

Servants' and school bedsteads always on hand
Mattresses of all sizes and description
N.B.—Fresh leeches always on hand, in any quantity. 8897

COLONIAL TWEEDS

ALL TWEEDS manufactured by A. and J. RATHER may in future be known by having a purple stripe in the selvages.
Goulburn-street West

FANCY STATIONERY.
MUSIC FOR THE MILLION!!

THE undersigned most respectfully informs the colonists and the trade, that he has recently received,
Ex *Niagara* and *Prince of Wales*,
an extensive assortment of the latest Parisian Stationery, of the most tasteful and elegant description, and begs to call the attention of his patrons to the fact that he is determined to sell at least
*Twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any other House*,
as he is bound to dispose of his present importations, expecting others as extensive in rapid succession.

To enumerate all and every description of article in Stationery Department would occupy too much space in the *Herald*, and would be too heavy an item of expenditure, and therefore must limit this advertisement to the following choice articles, which will merit the attention of every lady, viz.:—
Papeterie, of any colour, description, and caste, embossed, glazed, and hot pressed
Sachets, the latest Parisian fashion. The Joinville, Montpensier, and the Isabellas
Wafers and wax, gold, silver, alpaca, bronze, &c.
Toilets, note paper, stamps, Polka, paints, and Mazurka Illustrated Music Books, Albums, Portfolios, Card Cases
Tinted Papers and Royal Family Envelopes.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
Children's books, for all ages
Account books, a large assortment, &c.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
JOHN SOLOMON,
Lower George-street,
Opposite the Barrack Gate, two doors from Hunter-street.
A case of Proof Prints. Lovers of art should secure a few of the choice copies. 8772

To catch Dame Fortune's golden smile,
Assiduous wait upon her,
And gather gear by every wile
That's JUSTIFIED by honor.
BURNS.

I do not intend to enrol myself among the fraternity of Poets, for were I actually qualified for the profession, it is as best a desperate resource against starving.
SHELLEY.

WHILE legislators are debating
What sum to vote for educating,
And Scot'ries zealous are contending
Which creed shall govern the expending—
"The march of intellect" uproars
A troop of tuneful volunteers;
Aspiring blacking makers praise,
Their shining ware in polish'd lays;
Cordwainers, vendors of champagne,
And bears'-grease mongers entertain
The public with a measur'd strain;
And tailors—these improving times,
Compete at "cutting-out" in rhymes.
It need not then surprise excite,
Should other traders couplets write,
Requiring neither lore nor wit—
Distiches easily are writ:
Especially when *cold repellers*
Chime readily with *silk umbrellas*;
*Steel thimbles silvered*—*hooks and eyes*,
By slight adjustment harmonize;
To "*D'Orsay*—*Joinville*—*opera ties*,"
Or *stays*—united to *pantoflles*,
Respond to *worsted mitts with ruffles*;
Thus each successive line may show
What goods abound in a depôt—
As youngsters' trousers—overalls,
Fancy bordering for shawls,
Sponge—bats and wickets—cricket balls,
Elastic garters—chamois skins,
Studs—knitting cotton—ditto pins,
Lilliputian water seals,
Taglioni's—Chesterfield's,
Cards perforated, black cockades,
Purse silk of fifty different shades,
Self-defending gloves, trunk hose,
Brushes—hair, teeth, nail, or clothes,
Nut-crackers, knives, accouchement baskets,
Welch flannels, scissors, gout elastiques,
Violet powder, soaps, perfumes,
Pocket, rack, or fine tooth combs,
Naval buttons, outside braces,
Spectacle or needle cases,
Prepared anti-phthisic shins,
Babies' lambs-wool bootikins,
Bags of carpet, trouser straps,
Whist markers, shoe horns, rowing caps,
Leather gaiters, children's whips,
Shirts, chemises, longcloth slips,
Powdered charcoal, wooden dolls,
Ivory gum rings, parasols,
Brown holland dresses, swansdown ruffs,
Segovia tippets, Alice muffs,
Purse tassels, purses, waistcoat rings,
Silk winders, necklace fastenings,
With lots of other useful things—
So numerous, they to be sung,
Would tire alike the ear and tongue;
No more shall therefore now be stated,
Than all with PEDEN congregated.
BURLINGTON HOUSE,
June, 1847. 9020

FIFTY-SIX INCH WOOL TARTANS,
PRINTED CACHMERE DRESSES.

THE LADIES of Sydney and its vicinity are respectfully solicited to inspect the above goods, which for
QUALITY, STYLE, AND PRICE,
are unrivalled in New South Wales.
Also,
The following assortment of superior
DRAPERY GOODS,
*Ex "Bussorah Merchant":*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Two cases, | 36 inch, | soft finished longcloths |
| One | 34 ditto, | ditto |
| Two | stout Wigan sheetings | |
| Three | unbleached calicoes | |
| Two | 4-4 Irish linens and lawns | |
| One | 6-4 and 8-4 Damask table linen | |
| One | furniture dimities | |
| Two | 36-inch real Welsh flannels | |
| Five | containing a general assortment of hosiery, gloves, haberdashery &c., &c., suited to the present season. | |

The whole of the above goods are of the best description, and are well worthy the attention of the public, having been marked at such low prices as cannot fail to meet the approbation of purchasers, at
PITE AND PRESTON'S,
9282 Emporium, 263, Pitt-street.

WARNER, CARTWRIGHT, AND WARNER'S PATENT MERINO UNDER CLOTHING;
CONSISTING OF—

GENTLEMEN'S long and short drawers
Ditto fine and extra stout vests
Ditto white and coloured hose
Ditto ditto ditto half-hose
LADIES' extra fine Merino vests
Ditto ditto ditto hose
Children's white and coloured socks.
The above goods are of the same description which have given so much satisfaction for the last *three winters*, and which are so universally adopted in *England*—they are
WARRANTED GENUINE,
and can be obtained in all sizes at
PITE AND PRESTON'S,
9281 *Emporium*, 263, *Pitt-street*.

CHOICE FRUIT TREES,—For Sale, a very fine lot of young Trees, comprising orange, lemon, nectarine, apricot, peach, apple, pear, plum, cherry, and other trees. They have been wrought upon the most approved methods, and are warranted to be of the best sorts. Prices exceedingly moderate. Packed and forwarded with the greatest care.
S. OLDHAM,
Brandon, William River,
9241 By Raymond Terrace.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, &c.

ON SALE, by the Undersigned—
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Witney Blankets
Ditto heavy York ditto
Ditto bleached cotton rugs
Flushing clothing
Pilot and shepherds' coats
Moleskin trousers and jackets
Serge, regatta, and striped cotton shirts
Grey calico, cotton checks
Colonial tweed, &c.
ALSO,
Woodhouse's Marsala, in quarter-casks
Fine Congou, 100 chests
FPF gunpowder, 30 kegs
White lead, 75 kegs
Whiting, turpentine, raw oil
Bath bricks, stone blue
Muscatel raisins, &c., &c.
JOHN KEELE,
9274 490, George-street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

ROBERT BOURNE AND CO. beg to remind the public that in consequence of their dissolution of partnership, they are
SELLING OFF
A PORTION OF THEIR EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE STOCK,
which comprises almost every article in the *Drapery*, *Hosiery*, and *Haberdashery* department,
AT AND UNDER PRIME COST.
ALL MUST BE SOLD BY SEPTEMBER 30TH.
It therefore is the interest of town, and especially COUNTRY purchasers, to receive the advantages which such an opportunity offers of getting
GREAT BARGAINS. 7694

JUST LANDED,

PARIS VELVET HATS, and an assortment of drab and black Beaver Hats, of various shapes;
AT JOHN THOMAS'S,
560, George-street, corner of Bridge-street.
N.B.—Four Rooms to let, suitable for offices or a private family, with kitchen. 9268

EX "BUSSORAH MERCHANT."
PLAIN HALF-PINT GROUND BOTTOM TUMBLERS.

JUST RECEIVED by the above vessel—
Plain half-pint tumblers, suitable for innkeepers. The only lot in the market. To be sold by the cask or single dozen, at moderate prices.
J. GOULD,
Staffordshire Warehouse,
420, George-street.
N.B.—Goods well packed for all parts. 9176

BONE MANURE.—Bone Manure on sale at the Bone Mills, Sussex-street, south, at the usual prices.
Twenty shillings per ton allowed for bones in exchange for bone dust.
Bones purchased in any quantity.
ADAM WILSON.
June 1. 8862

ON SALE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

THE Cargoes of the ship *Centaur*, from Hongkong, and the barque *Waterwitch*, from Manilla, just arrived, and now in course of landing, consisting of
Teas of various descriptions
Sugar—Pampanga, Zebu, and China sugar, of different qualities
Manilla coffee, in small mats
No. 4 superior cigars, in whole and half boxes
An invoice of China ware, lacquered ware, gold leaf, bamboo and rattan work, and other fancy articles
Matting in rolls, 4-4 and 8-4, very fine
Also, by previous arrivals—
Hysonskin, twankay, young hyson, imperial gunpowder, congou, souchong, and other teas, &c.
HENRY MOORE.
North Kent-street, May 1. 7109

NOW LANDING, ex *Prince of Wales*, *Bussorah Merchant*, and other late arrivals—
B.P. rum, 8 to 12 O.P., in hogsheads and puncheons
Bass's bottled ale, in three dozen casks
Ingham's Marsala, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Tarragona, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Sherry wine, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Port wine, in hogsheads and quarter casks
Stockholm tar and pitch
Boiled linseed oil
Coker canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
Sussex hops
Dairy salt, in 1 cwt. bags
Irish pork
Brewers' isinglass
Tobacco, in kegs and half tierces, equal in quality to Barratt's
Woolpacks, 9 and 10 lbs.
JOHN MACNAMARA,
9269 Queen-street.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

TEBBUTT AND CO., (late Bank of Australia,) George-street, Sydney, at the suggestion of their numerous friends, are induced to submit a list of prices for some of their wines, convinced that no house in the city can sell wines, &c., any thing *approaching the character at so low a figure*, viz.:—
On Draught.
Port, 5s. to 12s. 6d. per gallon
Sherry, 3s. 9d. to 12s. "
Marsala, 4s. to 6s. 8d. "
In Bottle, per dozen.
Port, 18s., 20s., 26s., 30s.
Sherry, 14s., 16s., 18s., 25s.
Madeira, 18s., 21s., 25s.
Marsala, 16s., 18s., 20s.
Malaga, 16s., 18s. 30s.
Bucellas, 21s., 25s.
Constantia, 20s., 27s. 6d., 30s.
Beer.
Porter, (London), £5 15s. per single hogshead
Porter, (London), 6s. 6d. per dozen
Ale, (London), 9s. 6d. to 10s. per doz
T. and Co. particularly recommend the sherry at 16s., and the porter at 6s. 6d., knowing that the former, out of their establishment, is generally charged 20s.; with regard to the porter, the fact of already selling 5000 dozen lately will be a sufficient testimonial. 8095

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

THE Choicest Stock of Spirits in the colony, consisting of—
CHAMPAGNE BRANDY (pale) warranted
French bottled (very delicious)
BRANDY (dark), English bottled
WHISKEY, in bottle, warranted Campbelltown
RUM (real pine-apple), the only sample in the City
GIN, London cordial
SCHIEDAM, in four gallon boxes
At I. O. GLANHAM'S,
561, George-street,
9300 Next to Mr. S. Lyons's.

DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED ALE, WINES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, and on Sale by the undersigned,
Allsop's ale, in hogsheads
Ditto, in bottle
Fine sherries, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves
Port and sherry, in bottle.
9189 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

WEST INDIA RUM.—Purchasers in the trade will be dealt with liberally. Apply to
HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt,
Corner of King and George-streets.
June 10. 9280

LANDSDELL'S AUSTRALIAN MATCHES.—Orders for the above matches will be punctually attended to if left at the factory, Chippendale; or, for the convenience of the public, may be left at DIXON'S Tobacco Establishment, George-street. 9246

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS, PASSENGERS, AND SETTLERS IN THE INTERIOR.

THE undersigned begs to inform captains of vessels, passengers, and settlers in the interior, that he can supply cabin biscuit of his own manufacture of superior quality, made of the very best material, packed in tins of 50lbs each, hermetically closed, and warranted to keep in any climate. To officers in the army proceeding to New Zealand, they will be found of great advantage, not being liable to be spoiled by damp, and will keep for any length of time.
GEORGE WILKIE,
London Tavern,
597 George-street, Sydney

FRESH ARRIVALS.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
WEST INDIA SUGAR, in casks
Fine Patna Rice, ex *Wigrams*
TURKEY FIGS
Soft Shell and Jordan Almonds
CANARY, Hemp, and Rape Seed
PRESERVED GINGER, CUMQUOT, and CHOUCHOU, at 5s. per jar
English double-refined Sugar
Colonial ditto ditto
Every variety of Preserved FRUITS
GORGONA ANCHOVIES
Herring and Anchovy Paste
Salad Oil, Durham Mustard
MUSCATELL and SULTANA Raisins
Patras Currants and Turkey ditto
Basket, Liverpool, and Dairy Salt
BARCELONA NUTS and Candied Peels
Worstershire and every variety of SAUCES
Sperm Candles, PATENT DITTO, 1s. 6d. per lb., by the package
Patent Wax ditto, at 1s. 3d. per lb. ditto
CHAMPION'S Pickling VINEGAR
&c., &c., &c.
A. FOSS,
9236 813, Pitt-street North.

ONE HUNDRED TONS VAN DIEMEN'S LAND POTATOES.

MESSRS. ROSS, SHORT, and CROCKSTON, beg to inform the potatoe dealers and private families, that they have purchased the *Shamrock* and *Anne's* cargoes of Potatoes, just arrived from Circular Head, in splendid condition. They invite private families and others to send to their Potatoe Store, Union Wharf, next to Market Wharf, where all will be supplied with a genuine article, in any quantities, as imported, without any mixture of Colonial Potatoes.
Orders sent by post punctually attended to.
Potatoe Store, Union Wharf. 6188

MANILA CIGARS, COFFEE, AND ROPE.

ON SALE by the Undersigned—
Manila cigars, No. 4
Ditto coffee (prime sample)
Ditto rope, assorted from 1 to 4½ inches
JOHN SMITH,
9259 Sussex-street.

ENGLISH SPERM CANDLES.

100 BOXES, on sale at
AVERY BENHAM,
London Tea Warehouse,
364, George-street.
June 9. 9206

SPERM CANDLES.

187 BOXES SPERM CANDLES, "Rodman" brand, for sale by
S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
9185 Macquarie-place.

PRIME YORK HAMS, IRISH MESS PORK, AND WHOLE PEAS.

YORK HAMS
Irish Pork
Whole Peas
The above goods, just landed, in fine condition, and on sale in lots to suit purchasers.
JOHN SMITH,
9040 Sussex-street.

JAM.

A FEW CASES of the most superior quality jam that has yet found its way to this colony, is now being landed from the *Waterlily*, preserved with the best loaf sugar, and consists of black currant, red currant, Orleans plum, black cherry, red cherry, prime damson, gooseberry, red currant, green gage, and mulberry jam; black and red currant jelly, &c., &c., &c., for sale by
JOHN MACNAMARA,
9272 Queen-street.

DERWENT POTATOES.

ON SALE by the undersigned, a few tons of very superior quality, now landing, ex *Louisa*.
JOHN MACNAMARA,
9278 Queen-street.

FOR SALE, 150 tons of Liverpool Salt, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to
A. D. KELLIE,
9118 Wharf, adjoining Queen's Wharf.

ST. UBE'S AND DAIRY SALT, just landed, and on sale by the undersigned, in lots to suit purchasers.
JOHN SMITH.
9260

TO TAILORS.—To be disposed of, the lease, good will, and fixtures of a shop doing an excellent business. The price required being a mere trifle, it affords an excellent opportunity for any about to commence, or those already in the trade to extend their connexion. Possession to be had on the first of July. Address (if by letter, post paid,) M. O'NEILL, 13, Bridge-street.
June 1. 8651

TEAM OF BULLOCKS.

FOR SALE, ten Working Bullocks and Harness complete, with a good strong Dray, three inch axletree—the bullocks are all young, compact made, and well broke in to work. For further particulars apply to JAMES POWELL, Berrima.

FAT CATTLE.—Two hundred head of fat bullocks are now at Mamre, St. Mary's, near Mr. Lander's Inn, South Creek, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the undersigned.
R. FITZGERAD,
Windsor.
June 5. 9099

TO BE SOLD, a light spring cart, very cheap, at Mr. J. H. NIXON'S, 58, Phillip-street, near Wentworth-place. 9239

NEW MILCH COWS.—A few quiet Cows, just calved, can be had by applying at Ultimo House. 9291

£2000.—To Lend on Mortgage on Property in the city of Sydney or its environs, in one or several amounts, varying from £100 to £2000. Apply to JAMES COLES, Commission Agent, 61, York-street.
FOR SALE,
Two Cottages at New Town. 9292

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of washed and unwashed Wool and Sheepskins, or will make advances on Wool consigned to his friends in London.
ABRAM BRIERLEY,
10608 Sussex-street.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned are cash buyers of Wool and Sheepskins, either washed or the grease; or will make liberal advances on wool consigned to their house in England.
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
8953 Harrington-street, Church Hill.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS

THE Undersigned are cash purchasers of washed and unwashed wools and sheepskins; or, will make advances on wools consigned to Messrs. Armitage Brothers.
0533 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of wool, and other colonial produce; or will make advances on the same, if consigned to Messrs. D. Cooper and Co., London.
COOPER AND HOLT,
8990 Waterloo Warehouse.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING AND CO. will advance on wool consigned to their friends in London, Messrs. John Gore and Co., or will purchase for cash 226

THE undersigned will be a purchaser of wool during the present season, and will continue to make advances on wool and other produce consigned for sale, as usual, to his friends in London, Messrs. Ellice, Kinnear, and Co.
WILLIAM C. BOTTS.
Wharf, Darling Harbour. 6135

CAUTION.—Having found that some parties in my neighbourhood are in the habit of snaring my pigeons, I hereby caution them that on detection they will be prosecuted according to the law.
SAMUEL LYONS,
7274 George-street and Charlotte-place.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.—STOLEN, about two or three weeks ago, out of my paddock at Cooma, Manero, a light made Clydesdale horse, black, with white stripe down the face, branded JK on the near shoulder, and JK under the mane, rising six years old, never having been docked, and a little marked on the withers from the saddle. A reward of £10 is hereby offered for the recovery of the horse, and on the apprehension and conviction of the offenders. Apply to JAMES KIRWAN, Cooma, Manero; or to COOPER and HOLT, Waterloo Warehouse.
May 31. 8697

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—Whereas Michael O'Rourke, holding a ticket of leave for this district, and for whose apprehension, on a charge of horse-stealing, a warrant has been issued by this Bench, has absconded. The above reward will be paid to any person who will place the above M. O'Rourke in custody, in order to his being forwarded here to be dealt with.
JAMES JOHNSTON,
Chief Constable.
Police Office, Murrurundi, May 28.
DESCRIPTION OF MICHAEL O'ROURKE.
Native place, Ireland; complexion ruddy; age 45; hair greyish.
Has had his thigh bone fractured, and walks very lame in consequence. 9096

TWO POUNDS REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, from

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### DEPARTURE.

JUNE 9.—*Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, barque, 387 tons, Captain Thomson, for Port Nicholson. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Clifford, Mr. Bond, Mr. J. Lafferty, Mr. W. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. W. O'Neil and daughter, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. Finness, Mr. J. Bryan, and Mr. J. Taylor.

### PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—*Waterwitch*, for Port Nicholson; *Catherine*, for Launceston; *Phœbe*, for Port Phillip; *Juno*, steamer, for Auckland.

### COASTERS INWARDS.

June 9.—*Brothers*, 27, Campbell, from Newcastle, with 35 tons coals; *Alice*, 42, Benesaud, from Newcastle, with 60 tons coals; *Highland Lass*, 26, Marr, from Kiama, with 200 bushels wheat, 10,000 feet cedar, 12 kegs butter; *Lapwing*, 15, Hodgkinson, from Shoalhaven, with 7000 feet cedar, 200 bushels maize; *Rainbow*, 19, Cox, from Brisbane Water, with 7000 feet timber, 30,000 shingles; *Victory*, 17, Crause, from Brisbane Water, with 5000 feet timber, 40,000 shingles; *Rover*, 15, Shaw, from the Hawkesbury River, with 600 bushels maize; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 58 trusses hay, 15 casks tallow, 89 bags bran, 145 bags maize, 23 bags wheat, 11 bags onions, 3 bundles sheepskins, 18 bales tobacco stems, 28 hides, 4 bales and 3 bags wool, 50 pigs, 16 lambs.

### COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 9.—*Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Rover*, 15, Shaw, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Bee*, 12, Sugden, for Kiama, with sundries; *Brothers*, 27, Campbell, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Rainbow*, 19, Cox, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; *Beppo*, 21, Dones, for Morpeth, in ballast; *Collocastle*, 21, M'Lean, for Moruya River, with sundries; *Lapwing*, 15, Hodgkinson, for Shoalhaven, in ballast; *Alice*, 42, Benesaud, for Newcastle, in ballast.

### SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office, as follow:—

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the steamer *Juno*, this evening, at 6; and the *Lowry*, on Saturday evening, at 6.

FOR LAUNCESTON.—By the *William*, to-morrow evening, at 6.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—By the *Louisa*, on Saturday, at noon.

FOR CALCUTTA AND ENGLAND.—(overland route)—By the *Centaur*, on Monday evening, at 6.

FOR LONDON.—By the *Garland Grove*, on Monday evening, at 6.

### VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

*Thomas King*, 346 tons, Robins, December 24.
*Rattlesnake*, H. M. S., Stanley, December.
*Glentanner*, 610 tons, Brock, (P. O. Packet) February 1.
*Woodbridge*, 760 tons, Poulton, February 5.
*Oliver Cromwell*, barque, 600 tons, Alexander, February 15.
*Raymond*, barque, 498 tons, Hart, March.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

*Primrose*, barque, 446 tons, Hoseason, Feb.

FROM MORETON BAY.

*Tamar*, steamer, 130 tons, Allen.
*Vixen*, schooner, 45 tons, Stevens.
*Jane*, schooner, 42 tons, Higgins.
*Effort*, schooner, 59 tons, Thompson.
*James and Amelia*, cutter, 35 tons, Meggett.

FROM NORTH AUSTRALIA.

*Kangaroo*, Government steamer, Roach.
*Sea Nymph*, barque, 406 tons, Grange.
*Lord Auckland*, barque 628 tons, Brown.

FROM ADELAIDE.

*Phantom*, brig, 158 tons, Fox.

FROM PORT PHILLIP.

*Elizabeth Jane*, schooner, 37 tons, Stericker.
*Thomas Arbuthnot*, ship, 650 tons, Thompson.
*Cacique*, barque, 140 tons, M'Kie.

FROM CIRCULAR HEAD.

*Ranger*, schooner. 50 tons, Napier.
*Christina*, brig, 126 tons, Saunders.

FROM HOBART TOWN.

*Navarino*, barque, 463 tons, Dalston.
*Pestonjee Bomanjee*, ship, 595 tons, Austin.
*Waterhly*, schooner, 155 tons, Pockley.

FROM LAUNCESTON.

*Cheerful*, schooner, 123 tons, Bell.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

*Emma*, brig 121 tons, Osborne.
*Sunflower*, barque, 341 tons, Forrester.
*John Bull*, schooner, 72 tons, Twohey.
*Comet*, schooner, 92 tons, Cork.
*Scotia*, schooner, 68 tons, Ward.
*William Hill*, brig, 119 tons, Browning.
*Frolic*, schooner, 78 tons, Pilfold.
*Ebenezer*, schooner, 90 tons, Norris.
*Sir John Byng*, brig, 169 tons. Forbes.
*Star of China*, schooner, 100 tons, Wood.

FROM THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

*Avon*, barque, 254 tons, Silver.
*Rover's Bride*, cutter, 49 tons, Paddon.
*Martha & Elizabeth*, schooner, 81 tons, Bradley.
*Isabella Anna*, barque, 226 tons, Jones.
*John Pirie*, schooner, 105 tons, Long.
*British Sovereign*, barque, 350 tons, Jones.
*Ann*, schooner, 62 tons, Rogers.
*Coquette*, schooner, 72 tons, M'Cook.
*Portenia*, brig, 221 tons, Lancaster.
*Velocity*, schooner, 138 tons, Kirsopp.
*Ann*, schooner, Dunham.

FROM BATAVIA.

*Calypso*, brig, 105 tons, Harrold.
*Terror*, schooner, 95 tons, Dunning.

FROM PORT ALBERT.

*Rebecca*, schooner, 74 tons, M'Farlane.

FROM MANILA.

*Giraffe*, brig, 260 tons, Robinson.
*Dispatch*, schooner, 137 tons, Plant.
*Syren*, brig, 177 tons, Guilbert.
*Rifleman*, barque, 384 tons, Hammack.
*Governor*, brig, 147 tons, Williamson.
*Sarah Scott*, barque, 382 tons, Butcher.
*Woodstock*, barque, 300 tons, Nicholson.

FROM CHINA.

*Orwell*, barque, 305 tons, Tinley.
*Nimrod*, barque, 234 tons, Seagrove.
*Marian Watson*, schooner, 146 tons, Richards.
*Lightning*, brig, 182 tons, Mellish.

Mr. Duncan Bell, chief officer of the ship *Wigrams*, fell from the main top of that vessel on the 13th April, and died on the 10th May from the injuries he had received. On Friday last a lascar, belonging to the *Wigrams*, fell overboard while drawing a bucket of water, and was drowned.

SOUTH AMERICA.—We have been favoured by a gentleman who has recently paid a visit to Valparaiso with the following intelligence from that quarter. The republics of Chili and Peru still remain peaceable and quiet, and were gradually improving their institutions and revenues. Naval and military forces had been organised to repel any invasion of their territories, by the armed expedition raising in Europe by the ex-Presidents, Flores and Santa Cruz. The information received from England that the British Government had seized and condemned the vessels fitted out in the Thames by the agents of General Flores, had given universal satisfaction to the Governments and people of the west coast of America. In the month of February last, a Chilian barque, laden with saltpetre, together with the hulk to which she was attached, were totally destroyed by fire in the Bay at Valparaiso. The English barque *Sir Alexander Harvey*, attached to the same hulk, was also on fire in her hull and rigging, but owing to the exertions of the officers and seamen of the English and French ships of war in harbour, the vessel and her cargo was saved from total destruction. The Chilian frigate *Chili*, having on board a large quantity of gunpowder, was lying at the time but a short distance astern of the burning vessels, and would also have been destroyed but for the timely aid sent from H.M.S. *Collingwood*, who succeeded in slipping her moorings, and towing her out of danger. Rear Admiral Sir George Seymour intended embarking with his lady and family on board the *Collingwood*, flag-ship, on the 25th March for Callao. The *Constance*, 50, Sir B. W. Walker, K.C.B., had arrived from England and sailed again for Mexico and the Columbia River. The *Caryefort*, 26, Captain Seymour, had sailed for Mexico, gathering freight. The *Cormorant*, steam-ship, Commander F. B. Seymour, had left for Callao. The *Talbot*, 26, Sir Thomas Thompson, and the *Frolic*, 16, Commander Hamilton, had sailed for England—the latter with upwards of two millions of dollars on board. Commanders Gordon and Broadhead, the former of the *Cormorant*, steam-ship, and the latter of the *Collingwood*, flag-ship, had been promoted to the rank of Captains; also Lieutenant Freer, of the *Caryefort*, and Lieutenant F. B. Seymour, of the *Collingwood*, to the rank of Commanders—the latter to the *Cormorant*, steam-ship. Mr. Austin, the First Lieutenant of the *Caryefort*, had married a Miss Sewagger at Valparaiso, the daughter of a foreign merchant residing there. The French Admiral (Hamlin) in the *Virginie*, had sailed for Callao. Commander Levand, Governor of Tahiti, had arrived from France in the *Sirene*, 60, with several armed store-ships and transports laden with troops, stores, and ammunition. A large French steam frigate had also arrived from the River Plate. The American line-of-battle ship, *Columbus*, 84, had arrived from China, after landing the United States Minister at Canton. The *Independent*, 60, with two corvettes and several large transports laden with troops, ammunition, stores, and emigrants to act as a militia, had arrived from the United States, and after remaining there a few days to refresh, sailed for Monterey, in California. Freights on guano for England had risen from £3 10s to £4 10s. per ton. Flour was £10 to £12 per ton, and the harvest, it was thought, would be an abundant one.

THE "THOMAS LOWRY."—This vessel is now taking on board coals at the Commissariat Wharf, as ballast. On Saturday next the embarkation of the head quarters of the 58th Regiment, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard, Captains Nugent and Cockraft, Lieutenant Westtrop, Ensign Wynyard, Adjutant Cooper, twelve sergeants, nine drummers, one hundred and fifty-eight rank and file, with eighty women and children, will take place, and it is expected she will sail the following day.

The barque *Marchioness of Douro*, hence the 20th January, arrived at Hongkong on the 10th March.

We understand that Mr. D. Dewar, chief officer of the barque *London*, has been appointed to the command of the *Statesman*.

### DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

| June. | | SUN rises | SUN sets | HIGH WATER morn | HIGH WATER even. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | THURSDAY | 7 7 | 4 53 | 6 1 | 6 26 |

Moon: new, 57 min. past 10, A.M., June 13.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The agents for the *Sydney Morning Herald* are requested to furnish their quarterly statements of accounts no later than the 20th instant.


THE
# Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1847.

*Sworn to no master, of no sect am I.*


## COAL GRANT.

THE member for the Northumberland Boroughs—we beg pardon for having afflicted his delicacy by on former occasions naming him—has written us one of those smart letters (*vide* our Tuesday's sheet) which five-and-twenty years ago would have cut a brilliant figure in such papers as the *True Sun*, but which belong to a species of composition long ago superseded in respectable newspapers by one of a manlier and more philosophical style. It belonged to the transition period from the pert school of scepticism of the last age to the abusive school of indiscriminate radicalism in vogue at the time when the editor of the *True Sun* was in his glory. The former was found too weak and unadapted for impressing or misleading human beings endowed with passions, and struggling with ills; and is therefore now no longer admitted as an element in the leading articles of leading journals. The latter is still largely adopted in journals, and in senates and other public places, where harangues are made, and multitudes are wont to congregate; and even when dashed with a considerable infusion of humbug, produces important effects, because it has warmth and substance, which the other, with all its glitter, wants. The transition, or mixed formation, retained by the umqhuile editor of the *True Sun*, is a vile sedimentary deposit, fit neither for fuel nor for instruction.

The member for Maitland's letter consists of two paragraphs, which we will briefly examine.

In the first he expresses a hesitating opinion that he ought to thank us "for dragging him from a long and unenviable obscurity, by making him so perseveringly the object of our merciless philippics;" but, as we have accused him of notable blunders and so on, he does not thank us as he ought, but expresses his astonishment at our taking so much trouble about him, &c.

Now herein we must really correct the member for the Boroughs out of his self-complacent ideas. He has taken a good deal of pains to make a fool of himself in Council, and out of it; he has pushed himself out of his unenvied obscurity by propounding resolutions which he could not maintain, and by writing letters, first to a contemporary, and next to ourselves, without the smallest occasion for doing so. But we can assure him that except the passing "wipe," which we could not well help, at the "weakness of his advocacy," we had other matter in our mind's eye altogether—we had in our thoughts only the great principles of good faith and good order, which we thought endangered by the clamours and mystifications of the supporters of the resolutions; we had in heartfelt abhorrence the practices of repudiation, usurpation, and Americanisation, to which the oratory on the subject seemed to us to tend. We never thought, however, while "assiduously ransacking the stores of polished satire and eloquent invective," of the honorable member for the Northumberland Boroughs, or of the ablest of his coadjutors, with any individuality of aim or personal feeling. The honorable gentleman is very much mistaken in thinking that we can afford space, or are willing to let ourselves down, for attacks merely personal. Had we resentments or other private ends or piques to gratify by such attacks, we know full well the public would not pardon us if we indulged in partizan warfare not directed to the public good.

The member for Maitland's second paragraph contains several branches of learning. In the first place we have the authority of Dean SWIFT in support of the honorable member being allowed to call a spade a spade. To this we have no objection; but what we allege is, that the honorable member has no right to call his wooden spoon by that name. A garden spade is one thing, and a ballast shovel is another. We shall not determine whether spade or shovel be the generic term. Perhaps they are both spades, or both shovels; but certainly they are not both garden spades, or both ballast shovels. In like manner there are monopolies in the legal sense and monopolies in the loose popular sense—monopolies in the MACCULLOCHIAN sense, in the JOHNSONIAN sense, in the COKE sense, in the Coal Grant sense, and in the nonsense. But all monopolies in either are not monopolies in each. Now certainly we are entitled to presume that an Act of Parliament uses words in the legal sense and in no other. Also we are entitled to expect that when a Legislative Council is asked to pronounce a monopoly to be illegal, the legal sense and no other is intended. From this paragraph we further learn that the honorable member does not carry a pocket edition of Lord COKE's works about him, but that he carries a pocket JOHNSON, wherein he finds monopoly defined to be the "exclusive privilege of selling anything." We acknowledge this to be so in the octavo edition, though in our little boy's school copy (18mo.) it is a little different. We have not TOMLINS or WEBSTER in 4to at hand. But we rather think JOHNSON's definitions (at least in the abridged forms of the miniature editions) must be taken *cum grano*. An example of this kind is furnished in the same column in the word monologue, which is described to be a "scene in which a person speaks by himself, a soliloquy." It is well known, however, that the theatrical meaning of the term is different from the plain meaning affixed by the people to this definition—a monologue or soliloquy being, dramaticè, a speech spoken in the presence of a prompter, a chorus, the fiddlers, and a few thousand of auditors from Olympus downwards. Finally we learn from the second part of the honorable member's epistle, that if any abnormous animal be "not quite a whale" but yet "very like" one, it is lawful in his opinion to call it a whale. The question is not here between a couple of spades, but between a Balæna and no Balæna, (*vide* the Greek); and we find on close and earnest consideration, that it is intended to express what has been long ago better expressed in an adage of the honorable gentleman's calf-land—"Like is a gude mark"—or "if it is not Bran it is his brother." Perhaps the honorable member when he was studying Greek may have chanced to fall in with a book in his native tongue "Toimna Sedna," in which a whale is Muca-mara-mora, the great sow of the seas, a very expressive name for an enormous creature "wallowing unwieldy," as MILTON hath it. But yet we conceive he will acknowledge a difference between a whale and a sow, and would not call a sow a whale. In like manner though there may be some points of similarity between a legal monopoly and the coal grant of the *A. A. Co.*, it may not be quite philosophical, on the ground of likeness alone, to confound them so absolutely as the "dark through excess of light" indiscriminate ex-editor of the *True Sun* would do.

## HINTS TO AGRICULTURISTS ON SHEEP MANURE AND BURNING OFF.

IN a new country, the resources of which are limited, and where experiments have not been tried upon any large scale, it is always of use to call attention to whatever has the credit of being valuable in agricultural pursuits elsewhere, especially when the article in question is one which is easily procurable and abundant. With this view some time ago Dr. F. CAMPBELL introduced to the notice of our readers the possibility of procuring *Gypsum* as a manure, and although the Rev. W. B. CLARKE afterwards showed that the Gypsum of Australia or Selenite is a recent production, and is found in alluvial flats and mud banks along our estuaries, and (as we have understood since) has ascertained, that the same mineral is found in the alluvial mud of the Darling, Barwin, &c., yet Dr. CAMPBELL did the colony a service in bringing the matter forward. Our present intention is to follow his example, and notice here another, and a more novel kind of manure, which has been hitherto almost entirely neglected by agriculturists.

For the present, as we are not in possession yet of the results of direct experiment, we shall confine our remarks to narrow limits—merely directing the attention of persons interested in the capabilities of the country, to the subject.

It is well known, that of late years the question of *manure* has occupied the earnest attention of agriculturists and chemists in Europe; for it has not failed to strike them, that many tracts of country must, of necessity, become valueless, unless fresh vigour be infused into the productiveness of the soil. Hence, the labours that have been undergone, as well as risk and danger to shipping, and enormous outlay of capital, in searching for, and bringing from great distances, *bird manure*, or GUANO.

In the West Indies, where the sugar-cane is cultivated most extensively, an equal necessity has been felt for productive manure to feed and refresh the soil which has been, for so many years, drawn upon by the appetite of one particular plant. The great capital there invested, and the contingent circumstances, have made the discovery of an easily procurable and sufficient supply of manure an object of no little anxiety.

Amongst the various articles there employed, a new one has within the last year or so been extensively introduced into some of those islands, in the import of *sheep dung*; and Dr. DAVY, Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, whose exertions in the cause of science and agriculture, to whom we owe our knowledge of the fact, states that the article has been imported in casks by an enterprising planter of Nevis, who is now applying it to his cane fields.

The dung is in a dry state, having been merely exposed to the wind and the sun, and therefore retaining almost all its original virtues.

Dr. DAVY, having examined a portion of it, reports as follows; that

It is of a dark greenish colour, consisting of a congeries of minute brown fibres and scales or lamiæ.

To water, it yields slowly a solution, containing, besides a greenish-brown colouring matter, a little sesqui-carbonate of potash, carbonate of ammonia, and a trace of muriate of ammonia. Acted on by dilute muriatic acid, a solution is formed containing a large proportion of phosphate of lime, and some lime and magnesia, which probably exist in the manure in the state of carbonates. The part resisting the action of water and acids, consists principally of vegetable fibre, and silicious matter, and is not inconsiderable.

This composition, if I recollect rightly, agrees very nearly with that of the dung of our English Down-fed sheep, and is certainly such as in accordance with high fertilising powers.

To this we may add the statement given by LOUDON, in his *Encyclopedia of Agriculture* (Art. 2200, p. 334). He says,

The recent dung of sheep affords soluble matters which equal from two to three per cent. of their weight. These soluble substances, procured by solution and evaporation, when examined, contain a very small quantity of matter, analogous to animal mucus, and are principally composed of a bitter extract, soluble both in water and in alcohol. They give ammoniacal fumes by distillation, and appear to differ very little in composition. Some blades of grass were watered for several successive days, with a solution of these extracts; they evidently became greener in consequence, and grew more vigorously than grass in other respects under the same circumstances. The fact of the dung of cattle, sheep, and deer, not soluble in water, appears to be more woody fibre, and precisely analogous to the residuum of those vegetables that form their food after they have been deprived of all their soluble materials.

The article imported into the island of Nevis came from the Spanish Main, but it is not known exactly from what part of the American continent it originally came; nor the price of importation, or amount of supply. Still it must be in considerable quantities, else it would not be collected for exportation. The Nevis manure is said to be well calculated for drilling in with the seed, a plan recommended by Mr. H. LIDDELL in the *Farmer's Herald*.

The obvious use of the above notice is to invite the enquiries of our Australian agriculturists, as to the possibility of procuring a supply from our extensive sheep runs for the purpose of cultivating grain.

Probably the squatter would not rob his pastures willingly of the portion of rent paid by the sheep to the soil for their food; but sheep are kept in situations on their journeys, and at the stations occasionally, and certainly generally in towns, where the dung could be collected, and from which it might be distributed in small quantities to gardeners and others.

Whilst on the subject of nourishing the soil, we take the opportunity of saying a few words upon another point, which once called forth the animadversion and reprehension of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. That minister, it will be remembered, wrote to Sir G. GIPPS to interdict the *practice of burning off the grass of paddocks* at certain seasons,—which, we believe the blacks themselves did not only to get at their game, but to *feed* it, by inducing a fresh growth. Be it as it may, the custom was thought useful, till Count STRZELECKI* pointed out what he considered it to be—*an error in judgment*, inasmuch as it *exposes* the soil. How far this may be correct, to the full extent of that author's conclusions, is not proved, we believe, by any positive experiment. Our object, in alluding to it, is to show, that the practice, *right or wrong*, is not simply Australian.

Professor PARROT, in his Journey to and from Mount Ararat, in Armenia, in the year 1829, observed large tracts of country in flames, the blackened traces of which were visible in the ashes of the consumed grass.

I was notable, (he says), to learn whether this burning down of the dry grass is done on purpose by the natives, or whether it is to be ascribed to chance and negligence. *They told us, however, that better grass in general afterwards springs up in those places* †

On the slopes of Ararat, the very district in question, "*Noah began to be a husbandman*" Can this practice be a relic of primitive agriculture? It is, at any rate, curious to find a practice like this so universal in Armenia, Australia, and we may add in America also.

* Physical Description, p. 373.
† Cooley's Translation of "*Journey to Ararat, by Friedrich Parrot*," &c., p. 251.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

### UPSET PRICE OF LAND.

MR. WINDEYER, on behalf of Mr. Lowe, gave notice that on Tuesday next, he (Mr. Lowe) would move—1. That with reference to the proposed orders in Council, laid on the table of this House on the 1st June, 1847, this House re-affirms the resolution agreed to on the 25th September, 1846, that is to say, "That while the minimum upset price of £1 per acre is maintained, the Squatting question can never be settled on a just and satisfactory basis." 2. That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, requesting him to transmit this resolution to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to use his influence with the Home Government to prevent the proposed Orders from receiving the sanction of Her Majesty: and to move Her Majesty to propose to Parliament the repeal of the Acts 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 36, and 9 and 10 Victoria, c. 104.

### MURRURUNDI.

Captain DUMARESQ presented a petition from certain settlers and others residing at Murrurundi, showing that from their position on the borders of the colony, and their distance from any bench, they were peculiarly exposed to aggression, and frequently were subjected to great inconvenience and loss, and praying the appointment of a resident stipendiary police magistrate. He held in his hand a statement on the subject from the Scone bench, which did not, however, go the length of recommending the appointment of a police magistrate, but suggested that it would be highly desirable that Murrurundi should be made the chief police station.

The petition was read and received.

Captain DUMARESQ then gave notice that to-morrow he would move that the petition be referred to the Police Committee.

### ILLAWARRA.

Mr. WILD presented a petition from a number of magistrates, landholders, and others resident at Kiama, Illawarra, praying that a mooring chain might be laid down and a breakwater erected at that port.

The petition was read and received.

Mr WILD then gave notice, that on Tuesday next he should move that an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that a sum, not exceeding £1000, be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for 1847 for the purpose of laying down a mooring chain and erecting a breakwater at Kiama, Illawarra.

### DRY DOCK.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, that the consideration of the Governor's Message, in reference to the formation of a dry dock, be postponed till Thursday, in consequence of the Bill not being printed.

Carried.

### GENERAL CEMETERY BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of the General Cemetery Bill.

The Bill was read a second time, and the House went into Committee upon it.

The Bill was gone through, but some of the clauses were postponed, and the Chairman having reported progress, the Committee obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday week.

### COMMONS TRUSTEES BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of the Commons Trustees Bill.

Carried.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill, which, with a few verbal alterations, was agreed to. The Chairman then reported the Bill and amendments to the Speaker, and it was ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday next

### APPROPRIATION OF FINES AND PENALTIES.

The Appropriation of Fines and Penalties Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be presented to His Excellency by the Speaker, the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Treasurer.

The Council adjourned at seven o'clock till three o'clock this day.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

### INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Chief Commissioner SUTTON.

In the estate of Francis Ellard, an adjourned special meeting, which was to have been held at half-past ten, was again adjourned till the 17th instant.

George Knight, a debtor in Woolloomooloo Gaol, was brought up before the Chief Commissioner yesterday, and examined as to the state of his affairs, preparatory to his estate being sequestrated, after which he was remanded to gaol till the Commissioner make a report of the examination to the Supreme Court.

MEETING FOR TO-DAY.

Peck and Campbell, a special meeting, to elect a trustee at eleven.

CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

The Chief Commissioner will sit at noon today, to hear applications relative to certificates of discharge.

There are no meetings for to-morrow.

### CITY COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the City Council will be holden at the Town Hall on Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. By Councillor JOSEPHSON—
That the resolution of this Council, passed on the 16th November, 1846 viz.:—That in future no greater number than seven members be appointed to any Standing Committee of this Council, be rescinded. And also, that the resolution of same date, viz.,—that the following be the Standing Committees of the City Council for the year ending 1st November, 1847, so far as relates to the appointment of the Improvement Committee, be rescinded; and that from and after the passing of this resolution the Improvement Committee of this Council shall consist of two members from each Ward, and a chairman, viz.:—
2. By Councillor MAY—
That a Water Fountain be erected on the south side of Parramatta-street, at the corner of Dalton's-lane.
3. By Alderman THURLOW—
That so much of the resolution of Council, dated the 15th April, 1844, adopting a report of the Water Committee, sanctioning a charge of 2s. 6d. as the expense of each application from citizens to the Council, for the supply of water, be rescinded; and that from and after the 30th June instant the tax or charge of 2s. 6d. be abolished.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. To consider the business standing over, of which notice has been given.
1. The Report of the Improvement Committee recommending a permanent section of the cut in Argyle-street—received by the Council on 3rd March last.
2. The following notice of motion by Councillor Agars, viz.:—That on and after the 1st July next, the Water Rate on private houses and dwellings be reduced from 5s. to 4s. per room.
3. The Report of the By-Laws Committee proposing certain regulations for the election of Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporate Officers—received by the Council on 22nd March last.
4. The Report of the Improvement Committee on the permanent section of George-street South—received by the Council on the 3rd May.
5. The Report of the Improvement Committee on the permanent section of Elizabeth-street—received by the Council on the 3rd instant.
6. The Petition of certain inhabitants of Cook Ward, praying the Council to cause a water fountain to be erected on the South Head Road, between the Gaol and Liverpool-street—received by the Council on the 3rd May.
7. The Petition from certain Retail Dealers in the George-street Market Shed, letter D, complaining of the practice of forestalling, and praying the Council to frame a By-Law for the prevention of the same—received by the Council on the 10th May.

2. To consider a Letter from the City Surveyor, dated 30th March last, with reference to a new fence erected on the line of Cumberland-street, by Helen Harper, and requesting the authority of the Council to remove the same—read to the Council on the 3rd ultimo.

3. To consider the Report of the By-Laws Committee on the subject of regulating Hackney Carriages, and other matters—received by the Council on the 31st ultimo.

4. To consider the Report of the Improvement Committee, with respect to the present level and permanent sections of George-street North, and the road to Dawes' Point—received by the Council on the 31st ult.

5. To consider the Petition from the inhabitants and proprietors of property in Cambridge-street, against the proposed level of Argyle-street—received by the Council on the 31st ultimo.

6. To consider the Memorial of Charles Nightingale, against the proposed permanent section of Elizabeth-street South—received by the Council on the 31st ultimo.

7. To consider the Memorial of Richard Hipkins, praying for certain alterations in the By-laws for regulating the George-street Markets—received by the Council on the 31st ultimo.

8. To consider a Letter from the Secretary of the Gas Company, dated 8th April last, on the subject of the exposed state of the Company's mains in Kent-street—read to the Council on the 30th ultimo

### KILMORE.

*(From the Port Phillip Gazette's Correspondent.)*

WE cannot draw the attention too often to the great want of a Magistrate for Kilmore. There are about 400 people located on the survey, within a distance of two square miles: and no Magistrate in the neighbourhood. The land on the township belongs to a Sydney Company, Mr. Horn being the agent; they charge £10 for their town allotments of one acre; they also charge £5 an acre for suburban land. They let out the land on the survey at the very reasonable rate of 5s. an acre; the land is the most fertile in all the district, and produces at the rate of 30 bushels an acre. There are a great many fine stations beyond the bounds of the survey; the sheep are most healthy and entirely free from foot rot and scab. Two policemen are stationed here, but are altogether useless for want of a Bench; many cases of felony are allowed to pass, because the people cannot go the distance of forty miles to a Police Bench. The party feeling which once existed here has subsided, and they now live together on very good terms. The township is extending, the land is being rapidly bought up, and within nine months many allotments have been sold; the tradesmen live comfortably, and every one has his own ground; a new store is just being opened by Mr. Hay, and Mr. Wheeler talks about building. We recommend the Governor to make one of the gentlemen in the vicinity a magistrate, as the want of one is very much felt; there are gentlemen well qualified for the office, and an instance in point, is that Dr. Clutterbuck had his horse stolen, and had to walk to town to obtain a summons. The following is a list of the houses in the township:—1 Wheeler, public-house; 2 Granville, sawyer; 3 Labourers' houses; 4 Carpenter's, Graham; 5 Constables'; 6 Hay's store; 7 Taylor's; 8 Blacksmith; 9 two ditto; 10 Tanswell's shop; 11 Dr. Clutterbuck; 12 Mitton's; 13 Allan's Mill.

### ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. LYONS.—At Jones's Horse Repository, corner of Hunter and Bligh streets, at 11 o'clock, Race Horses, Saddle Horses, Brood Mares, &c

MR. ARMSTRONG.—At his Repository, at 1 o'clock, Welsh Ponies, Carriage and Harness

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Sheepskins, Butter, Bacon, Vinegar; at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MR. H. A. GRAVES.—On the premises, No. 245, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Tea, Starch, Salt, &c.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Cattle, Horses, &c.

MR. G. A. LLOYD.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Desks, Dressing Cases, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Toys, Wheat Mills, Guns, and sundries.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Water-colour Paintings, Ladies' Boots and Shoes; at 12 o'clock, Pianofortes.

THE SHERIFF.—At the London Tavern, at 12 o'clock, a bay Mare, Saddle, and Bridle.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—This Court will resume its sittings this morning, commencing with No. 185.

NOTICE TO JURORS.—The jurors summoned to attend the Quarter Sessions, to be holden this day (Thursday), will not be required to give their attendance, as the Court terminated its sittings yesterday evening, after disposing of all the cases for trial.

MR. LOWE ON SQUATTING.—A half-sheet pamphlet on squatting, from the pen of Mr. Lowe, was published yesterday. We have repeatedly explained, that while we differ from many of Mr. Lowe's views on this important question, we quite agree with him in his main position, that *the evil* has been the high price of land, the absurd £1 an acre system. "Reduce this price," says Mr. Lowe, "and the question will settle itself: the settlement of the country will go on and the squatters will be gradually absorbed into the class of freeholders." The learned gentleman is undoubtedly correct, but the ministry will *not* lower the price of land, and what is to be done then? We shall probably enter into this question at some length to-morrow.

GENERAL CEMETERY BILL.—The Bill for the establishment and regulation by Trustees of a General Cemetery near the city of Sydney has been read a second time in the Legislative Council. The provisions of the Bill are—first, to provide a cemetery for the burial of the dead of all denominations, and for the furtherance of this object that trustees be appointed by the Governor, to hold the land and to lay it out according to the provisions of the Act. Second, that the Governor should have the power of removing any such trustee, and of appointing his successor. Thirdly, that such trustees should have power to make rules and regulations for the government of the cemetery, and to perform all acts necessary for the purpose for which it was intended, without interference with any religious ceremony, or with the original distribution of the land among the different denominations. Fourthly, that such trustees shall permit vaults to be dug, and monuments and tombstones to be erected, on payment of certain charges, on approval of such trustees of the plans thereof, or of the inscriptions to be graven upon them. Fifthly, that the injuring of monuments or graves, or of trees and plants in the burying-ground, be made a misdemeanor, of which the offender may be convicted before any two justices of the peace. Sixthly, that permission may be given for any religious denomination to erect a church or chapel at their own expense, provided that the plan be submitted to and approved of by the trustees. Seventhly, that before any one is interred in any grave or vault belonging to another, that the consent of the owner of such vault or grave must be first obtained. Eighthly, that the justices may summon, without an information in writing, offenders against the Act. Ninthly, that such offenders may be arrested and detained; that no proceeding should be quashed for want of form, and the power of removal to any other superior tribunal taken away.

COMMONS' TRUSTEES BILL.—The Bill to enable Trustees of Commons in New South Wales to have perpetual succession, and to empower them to regulate the use of such lands as may be granted as Commons within the said colony, and for other purposes relating thereto, has passed through committee in the Legislative Council and will be read a third time on Wednesday week. The Bill provides that the trustees and their successors may be a body corporate, and as such, sue and be sued: that the vacancy in any such body of trustees shall be filled up by election, at a public meeting convened by the surviving trustees, subject to the approval of the Governor: that the trustees shall regulate the right of settlers to graze sheep, cattle, or stock on such Commons, subject to appeal to the nearest Court of Petty Sessions, and that such regulations, made by such trustees, may be enforced by fine: that such trustees may, with the approval of a majority of the commoners, grant leases of any part of such Commons, not exceeding one-fourth of the whole, for any period not exceeding seven years; that the trustees may distrain on cattle trespassing on such Commons, belonging to persons not entitled to use them: that all persons entitled for the time to use such Commons shall have all the rights and remedies between themselves and against strangers, as by the law of England are possessed by commoners in the waste lands of any manor in England: that all moneys received or recovered by the trustees for trespasses be expended under the Act.

POLICE COURT—WEDNESDAY.—The magistrates on the roster were Mr. Acton Sillitoe and Major Smyth. The latter being on the Bench at the Court of Quarter Sessions, could not attend at the Police Court. Mr. Sillitoe took his seat on the Bench at half-past ten, with Mr. Holden, both of whom continued there till all the cases then remaining on the lists were disposed of, and the Court adjourned at twelve, till nine o'clock to-day. The Court was opened at nine o'clock before Captain Innes and Mr. Flood, who were afterwards joined by Mr. Holden. The Court adjourned at five minutes to ten, for a quarter of an hour, but did not re-open till half-past ten. There were six drunkards, one vagrant, eleven miscellaneous charges, and two summons cases on the lists.

JOHN THOMAS WILSON.—Many of our readers well remember the notorious John Thomas Wilson, who "bolted" from Sydney about eight years since, taking with him a considerable sum of money and other property. The captain (Powell) of the vessel in which Wilson escaped from the colony took his wife with him, and on the passage this woman was seduced by Wilson, and as Powell, while at one of the eastern isles, committed suicide, Mrs. Powell took Wilson's name and continued to live with him as his wife. Wilson was defrauded of most of the property he had taken with him, and was in wretched circumstances for some years, but ultimately obtained a berth in Calcutta, and being a sharp active man of business was appointed superintendent of an indigo factory, where he remained until December last, when he died. Mrs. Powell, or Wilson, then determined to come to Sydney, and took a passage in the *Wigrams*, stating that she had evidence to substantiate a claim for a large amount of money due to Wilson. Three days after leaving Madras, however, (March 23) she is said to have jumped overboard from one of the stern cabin windows, and although a boat was lowered and other exertions were made, she was drowned. A packet addressed to a person who she said was her daughter was found in her cabin, consigned to the care of a mercantile firm, to whom it has been delivered.

PACKET LICENSE.—Messrs. Holden and Sillitoe, sitting in Petty Sessions, at the Police Office, yesterday, granted a packet license to authorise the sale of spirits and fermented liquors, on board the steamer *William the Fourth*, in terms of the Licensing Act.

COMMITTALS.—Catherine Dougherty, for being drunk and disorderly, and Ann Richards, for drunkenness, using obscene language, and street walking, were each sent to Gaol for two calendar months.

ERRATA.—In Mr. Cowper's letter, published yesterday, in line 17 for "nor" read "or;" in lines 51 and 52 for "without foundation" read "unfounded;" and in line 58 for "inefficient" read "insufficient."

CAUT

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### PAINLESS SURGERY.

*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

GENTLEMEN,—The following facts relative to the inhalation of ethereal vapour may not merely be interesting to your readers generally, but useful to those members of the profession who have not the opportunity of marking its effects in Mr. Belisario's numerous operations on the teeth. The discovery may truly be looked upon as an additional blessing. It is an era not in surgery merely, but in humanity. In most, if not in all instances, pain may be banished from the horrors of a surgical operation, and the physician indeed "smooth the furrowed couch of care." The emaciated patient, writhing under the agonies of chronic disease, and losing strength under the fearful anticipation of a formidable surgical operation—his only chance, the only remedy left—may now sink into a pleasant dream, and waking, find the danger over; his recovery even, not retarded by any shock upon the nervous system.

The state induced by the inhalation of the vapour of ether is not asphyxia, nor coma, nor is it similar to any other kind of intoxication—but is usually described by the patient as one of delightful, and in some cases dreamy sleep. In some instances the patient is concious of what is passing round him, but feels no pain. Some gentlemen inhaled experimentally, and describe the sensations as most pleasurable, one of them having repeated the inhalation several times. Three persons, out of about twenty cases, inhaled without effect; but whether from peculiarity of constitution, or from defects in the apparatus, which has since been improved, I cannot say. As might be supposed, individuals of different temperaments are not similarly or equally affected: some are etherealised in two minutes, others require four, six, eight, or more. The duration of the state induced is also variable, but may, I think, be regulated, *ceteris paribus* by the amount of inhalation; and thus, when our observations are more extended, adapted to the operation necessary. Every patient was pleased with the result. Many would not believe that they had lost their teeth, till they had palpable and ocular proof. There was no expression of pain, nor even a movement during the extraction. Two patients, females, gave a slight scream, but on waking, declared they were unconscious of it. One of these said that she knew we were taking her tooth out, but experienced not the slightest pain.

The pulse is generally unaffected, but sometimes slightly accelerated; it is always steady and good—the pupils are not invariably dilated—the limbs remain in any position in which they are placed, but drop when unsupported. The recovery is generally rather sudden,—from a state of sleep the features are at once lighted up, and the patient wide awake.

Ethereal inhalation, although perfectly harmless, is so varied in its effects that medical practitioners should lose no opportunity of observing them. I am convinced that the discovery will be valuable in therapeutics, especially in the treatment of some of the cases of neuralgia, so prevalent in this colony.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
CHIRURGICUS.

Sydney, June 9.

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*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

GENTLEMEN,—The conflicting opinions expressed by the speaking members of Council, on the land debate, before the House on the 27th ultimo, induces me to address you another letter upon the subject; when you occupy so much of your paper by speeches in parts altogether irrelevant to the subject, I entertain some hope that this letter will not prove too long for your columns.

For what the owners of land presume to claim—a right to back run—is as extraordinary as the *rights* of squatters. The squatter has no right, but strong claims upon the consideration of the Crown. The purchasers of land have neither right nor claim upon the adjacent lands; the purchases were made for individual profit, under the speculation of enjoying the annexed territory; the rise in the price of land (to 20s.), following the heaviest purchases, sealed the fate of the back runs, and those *owners* have *enjoyed* the *right* for years!

Since there can be no doubt that neither squatter nor purchaser have any *right* to the lands, either as back runs or outside stations, I think the Crown (as trustee for the public) should arrange in that way which would be most conducive to the public benefit; then the whole matter resolves itself into the simple question, whether the lands leased, or sold, would answer the end desired?

In my last I explained that for £320 could be purchased a run capable of depasturing 6400 sheep, from which run, let to squatters, would be derivable, in license and assessment, £36 13s.! Is not this yearly rental better than an absolute sale? It would be sufficient for all the purposes of emigration, and the Government would have something to fall back upon in case of emergency. The only claim the squatter has, is for the difficulty and expense of finding stations; the hardship endured should not be forgotten! Not long since, Mr. J. M. Stewart, in searching for a station, died for want of water. This is an unusual case. I have known bushmen out three or four days, existing upon green hide and water, sleeping out in all weathers, their saddle for a pillow, great-coat for a bed! Have these hardships and trials no claim for consideration?

Mr. Lowe says, "Now it was proposed to introduce a system by which those runs were to be taken from the settler, who had been forced to purchase land in order to obtain them, and they were to be given to any person who chose to go outside the boundaries and locate themselves on them." The learned member has been misinformed upon this head; the lands he alludes to are not outside the bounds, nor are they to be put up for long leases—(only yearly as now); neither were the present owners of land forced to purchase; it was quite a voluntary act; a speculative hit which has in almost every case terminated in a fortune. These fortunate men are desirous of annihilating the rising enterprise of the beginner; their object is to get their runs at once; if they leave it a year or two, the competition would be too powerful for them, inasmuch as the reviving flockmasters would take care their stations were not wrested from them, and they would be able to reply in the eloquent language of a *Gazette* notice, of some back runs for sale, within the now limits, which would effectually cure the located settler's desire for roving. The settler lays claim to his back run (as he calls it) until sold; let the squatter have the same privilege; the result will be disastrous to the colony at large! Although the squatter has the right of pre-emption, he could not purchase less than half a section; whenever the purchase took place £320 would go to the Crown, and he would still have to pay the Crown license and assessment for the run; and upon the second purchased he would pay another £320, and *still have to pay for his run!* If the squatters' stations were run up for purchase, the £320, at 5s. an acre, would command a run for 6400 sheep for a very long period, if not for ever! whilst the squatter, under the proposed system, would have to pay £26 13s. 4d. for depasturing 4000 sheep!—and, at the expiration of each lease, have to pay to the Crown an equal sum to that which the settler *wishes* should purchase a run for 6400 sheep!—*for ever*. Which is Government policy, to let at £26 13s. 4d. and sell at the expiration of a few years, £640 worth of land, still retaining the yearly rental, or, disposing of it at once, to the grasping located settler, at the paltry sum of £320? Fifty shillings per 1000 is the license, but Mr. Lowe has forgotten 1d. per head assessment. It must also be remembered that the squatter pays for all the land he occupies; whereas owners of land have the back run, which, purchased at 5s. an acre, would (according to this back run principle) leave the whole run at 4d. per acre, or at the yearly rent of 5 per cent upon their purchase money, would make the rental one-fifth of a penny per acre,—this rent being the amount Mr. Lowe made the squatters to pay, but forgot the assessment,—proves that the settler, with one-tenth the difficulty of the squatter, is living under *half the rent, his own landlord!* The honorable member for Roxburgh, in his desire for a squatter's station, evinced rather much spleen in his strictures upon that body. The squatters assisted to make the honorable member's fortune, by opening up those wilds he was *gerand* to encounter, and thus supplied an outlet for his and all located settlers' increase of sheep; thus he obtained the means to purchase that land which he has held for so many years with such pecuniary advantage. The honorable member may have purchased much land, but the bulk being too valuable for sheep, cannot be considered a purchase demanding a back run. Of the 75,000 acres his sheep run over, how much is purchased? how much leased?—the rent no doubt is small.

What would the colony have been if the squattocracy had not been created?—ruin to all connected with grazing; in fact the present settler must have been squatter too—the squatters have made the settlers what they are, and the country what it is. The settler could not exist without the squatter; in the double capacity they might; then they would have said, "give us our adjacent runs inside at 5s. an acre, and leases outside." What a deplorable acknowledgment, that the labourers without are denied the domestic comfort of a little cultivation, which they enjoy inside; what an argument in favour of keeping them in this abject state; rather is it not an argument that leases are required?—that our poorer fellow-men may enjoy the common comforts of a bountiful land.

Fearful of intruding too much upon the limited space for communications of this nature,

I am, Gentlemen,
ONE READY TO PURCHASE A SQUATTER'S STATION.
Bathurst, June 4.

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*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

GENTLEMEN,—The want of labour in this colony being now the topic of the day, I beg to offer the following suggestion on the subject, should you think it worthy of room in your valuable paper.

From the late debate on Mr. Cowper's motion in the Legislative Council, it seems to be admitted, and all experience tends to show, that the great drawback at present felt in New South Wales is the want of a regular supply of agricultural and domestic servants. There are of course many opinions as to the means of arriving at this end.

Some honorable members are in favour of immigration from Europe, others for the introduction of coolies, and natives of the islands in the Pacific. But amongst all the conflicting opinions it comes to this, *that labour must be had.* Allow me, then, gentlemen, to suggest the following plan, which, both for its cheapness and utility, appears to me deserving the attention of the colonists, who are in want of shepherds and domestic servants. Let those colonists who are in need of the abovementioned servants, join together and charter a vessel, load her with cattle, sheep, and other kinds of colonial produce, send her to New Zealand, there they would be able to dispose of their cargo to good advantage and could engage the natives of that colony to come on here as servants. Numbers of men, I am convinced, would be glad to engage themselves, with their wives.

As to their capability, I can speak from experience. I have resided in New Zealand for five years, and have employed natives as house servants and labourers, &c., and have found them (although not equal in intelligence to Europeans) hard working, honest, sober, and industrious. I feel assured with kind treatment they would prove a useful class of people. The three islands of New Zealand contain a population of 100,000 natives, numbers of whom would be inclined to emigrate were sufficient inducement held out to them. It is generally admitted that the New Zealanders hitherto employed in this colony have given satisfaction to their employers By the last accounts from New Zealand the government was employing them on the public roads. From their infancy they have been accustomed to cultivate the soil; their wives would make good house servants and hut-keepers.

Were Sir Charles Fitz Roy to put himself in communication with Governor Grey, or the missionary agents at New Zealand, and inquire if any of them would be inclined to emigrate to this colony, the Government then would be able to appoint an agent to see that the natives made proper agreements. I strongly advise the colonists to give this suggestion their attention and consideration, as the plan appears to me both practicable and beneficial.

If the colonists would not like the risk of speculating in cattle, parties might be able to make arrangements with the spirited owners of the *Juno* steamer, which vessel, I believe, sails in the course of the week for New Zealand, and also other large vessels.

No doubt if a supply of suitable emigrants from Europe could be obtained, they are preferable, but I much doubt the possibility of obtaining them. I have very recently returned to the colony after a residence of two years in Europe, and while residing there my attention was drawn to the great difficulty of the South Australian Company obtaining immigrants, in consequence of the great demand for labour on the various railroads. The same difficulty existed with regard to the Cape colonies and other parts. With regard to German emigrants, I do not think the Home Government will sanction the proceeds from the sale of Crown Lands towards the expense of the passage of foreigners. So, therefore, I think by the introduction of New Zealanders, a great good would result.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
I. J.

Camperdown, June 9.

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*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald*

GENTLEMEN,—A petition has been got up in this district within these few days, praying for the re-appointment of a Police Magistrate, and the re-establishment of the Gaol and Quarter Sessions at Windsor. Considering that I have as a resident an undoubted right to express an opinion on the subject, I am compelled to take this method of doing so, in consequence of the private manner in which the affair has been conducted.

The petition will doubtless, at the proper time, receive all the notice it deserves, from those more competent than myself to analyse its contents, and more influential to oppose its prayer.

I assert, that the parties who are at the bottom of this matter should have submitted their intentions to a public meeting if they wished to bring forward a measure really conducive to the welfare of the district, and have given all parties interested an opportunity of expressing their sentiments. But I have authority for asserting that the petition in question has been got up to serve a private, as well as public purposes; and this being the case, the plan which has been adopted has answered well thus far. It has to my knowledge prevented many dissentient persons from making opposition. One person, who has been employed to obtain signatures, has stated that one object of the petition is to obtain the restoration of Mr. North as Police Magistrate of Windsor. He states, that Mr. North expressed his willingness to him to return to Windsor, that he further said, "that it was the fault of the Windsor people that they had not had a Police Magistrate before now; that if they had petitioned when the Wollombi people did, they could have had one, and that he, Mr. North, had been told by one high in authority that he could have had the appointment." I wish you, Gentlemen, and your readers particularly, to observe, that I do not assert positively that Mr. North thus expressed himself; but I am prepared with proof that a partisan of his has stated that he did.

I, as well as many others, would prefer that Mr. North should be Police Magistrate of Berrima, rather than Police Magistrate of Windsor, and I protest against any effort being made to reinstate him in that capacity. If his heart should still yearn towards Windsor, and his friends wish him to be among them, let them get up a rent for him, after the fashion of the O'Connell rent, and render him independent of the Government, and enable him to resign his office at Berrima. There can be no possible objection made to Mr. North's residing here in a private character.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. C.

Windsor, June 8.

## ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

### COLONIAL POLICY.

*(From the Times, January 7.)*

THE returns of colonial expenditure, of which we published an abstract yesterday, present the question of colonial policy in a somewhat different light from that in which we have lately regarded it. Although we do not abate one tittle of our demands on behalf of the sugar plantations, nor are in the least inclined to qualify any statements made on account of the colonies generally, yet we are forcibly reminded by this document that Great Britain has her rights, which claim at least as much, if not more consideration than those of her dependencies. A charge of more than three millions of money, which appears in the abstract above-mentioned to have been incurred in the years 1843-4, is no light matter; and the people of this country have good reason to require that so heavy a burden should not be imposed upon them without an equivalent. Hitherto, no doubt, an ample return has been made to our annual expenditure, in the shape of a virtual monopoly of markets, and of the encouragement given to the merchant navy by the navigation laws. But when these advantages shall have ceased, or shall have been considerably lessened, in accordance with the demands of the colonists, and with a view to lessen their burdens, then the annual expenditure by Great Britain of so large a sum as three millions, on their account, will become an unmitigated evil. We are not indeed prepared to point out at this moment the way in which it can be reduced; but it must be apparent to all, that to abandon the advantages heretofore enjoyed by British manufactures and shipping in the colonial ports and markets, and at the same time to keep up the full amount of taxation heretofore paid by the British people on this account, would be an act of foolish partiality and gross injustice.

It is indeed an error that the most wary are liable sometimes to fall into to pursue with eagerness a project that captivates their fancy, without sufficient calculation of opposing forces. The notions of colonial reform that have been advanced in several quarters have something of the fault above described. For example, it has been said, in reference to the West Indian colonies, that since this country has, for its own purposes, virtually taken away the differential duty in favour of the sugar and coffee produced by those islands, it is no longer just to compel them, also with a view to British interests alone, to buy the manufactures of Great Britain at a higher price than they could be procured from foreign countries. On strict principles of economy, and consistently with the free-trade system of universal competition, this reasoning is not to be refuted; but there are other elements which belong to the question, and materially change its aspect. It is to be observed, that the colonies are still receiving a very considerable advantage from their connexion with the parent state. They are now, and always will be during the continuance of their dependence, indebted to her for protection and government. These have nothing to do with the commercial question of monopoly. Are the colonies prepared to abandon them! Will Jamaica, for instance, take upon herself the support of her whole military and naval establishments, and tax her inhabitants to raise an annual sum of £230,000, which is what she now costs Great Britain? The civil charges, two-thirds of which she pays already, she would probably be content to assume altogether, on condition of being allowed at the same time to assume the civil appointments also; but for the others, it is clear she could not support them. The same may be said of the remaining West India islands, which cost the Imperial Treasury in the aggregate no less a sum than £362,421. They are quite unable to protect themselves. Once relieved from the guardianship of the parent state, they would fall an easy prey to the first invader. We do not assert that the colonies abovementioned, or any others, are meditating so bold a step as a declaration of independence. They know their own interest too well for that. But we would point out for their consideration the tendency of certain unreasonable demands to produce no less a result. When they demand a repeal of the navigation laws, and permission to export and import to and from all countries whatever, and in all ships whatever, do they offer any equivalent to Great Britain for so great a sacrifice? They say, indeed, that Great Britain has taken her equivalent already, and in spite of them, in the shape of a free trade in sugar and coffee; but whilst, in the first place, this assertion is not strictly correct, for they still enjoy no inconsiderable advantage, it appears, secondly, that even a total abolition of differential duties would be very far from an equivalent. We have seen that the expenditure incurred by the Imperial Treasury on account of the colonies amounts to £3,171,646, and we do not believe that the saving consequent upon the diminished prices of colonial produce, in the event of a perfect free trade, would even come near so large a sum.

It is of great importance to understand rightly what are the real grievances of our colonies, and how far they may justly demand assistance and reform. A few years ago, an inquiry into such matters would have been but labour lost. The care of colonial affairs was not, in old times, a very material feature in the policy of any Government. It mattered very little then whether Berbice was an island, or Ceylon a part of the Indian continent; and if now and then a blunder is committed, after the pattern of the worthy trader who sent a cargo of skates to Calcutta, it was considered in the light of a very capital joke. Now, however, the case was different. The elaborate despatches that have lately been published in these columns, concerning Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand, sufficiently prove the increased interest, and we may add, the increased intelligence, at present directed upon colonial affairs. The idea of reform in this branch of government is no longer an idle dream. There is no doubt considerable difficulty here, as elsewhere, in the adjustment of details. The simpliest remedies sometimes suffice to prevent a disease, whilst all the appliances of skill and knowledge are of no service to cure it. We are almost in the latter predicament with respect to some of our colonies, although it would be, perhaps, more correct to say that the mischief is rather the result of quackery than neglect. Others, however, there are, which being in an earlier stage of decline, may be doctored to some purpose. The Island of Ceylon, we think, is one of these. Its comparatively recent colonization, the enormous extent of its surface, the exuberant fertility of its soil, its proximity to the great Indian empire—all these are ingredients that may, with skill and care, be worked up into a very perfect state of prosperity. The first point is to understand its wants; the second, to intrust its government to a man who can not only understand but minister to them.

The latter is a question that naturally produces a good deal of excitement in the colony itself. At this moment the Cingalese are exemplifying the homely proverb, "a burnt child dreads the fire." They have had enough, from the very beginning of their existence as a nation, of the proconsular form of government. Their cry is for a civil governor—a person acquainted with the principles at least, of commercial affairs, free from military ambition and the habits of a soldier, neither rudely nursed in camps nor petted by the Horse Guards—in short, a gentleman of talent and attainments, and some political knowledge, so much at least as would qualify him for a post of responsibility in England. This, surely, is no factious clamour or unreasonable demand. Ceylon is not a newly-acquired country surrounded by warlike Sikhs or plundering Caffres. We do not mean that it could dispense with troops for its protection; but it does not require a military commander for its governor. Its wants at present are all of a mercantile character, and the reforms that have lately been urged upon Her Majesty's Government are such as none but a man of business and of experience in the affairs of the colony could either appreciate or prosecute successfully. The memorial which was presented to the Lords of the Treasury, we believe, in November last, in setting forth the required improvements both of imperial and domestic policy, discloses a very serious list of grievances. The virtual prohibition of the export of cinnamon, the differential duties in favour of British goods, the advantage given to the neighbouring territories of the East India Company in the shape of a permission to import certain foreign goods, forbidden to Ceylon—these and other regulations of Government are not only such as recent changes require to be abolished, but such as ought never at any time to have been established. How injurious they have been—with what an oppressive weight they have acted upon the colony—how like an incubus they have stifled its energies, and kept it from employing its natural powers, and developing its natural resources—these matters need no repetition from us. That which most strongly enforces them, and places their existence in the clearest light, is the simple fact, that an island with a soil of exuberant fertility, and capable of furnishing the tropical productions consumed in this country with an abundance which would render unnecessary all foreign aid, and most probably distance all competition—that such an island occupies one of the lowest, instead of the highest, positions among the colonial dependencies of the empire.

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### MRS. HARRIS'S SOLILIQUY.

*(By Lady Dufferin.)*

"Ah, dearry me! what needles! Well, really I must say
All things are sadly altered (for the worse, too,) since my day.
The pins have neither heads nor points—the needles have no eyes,
And there's ne'er a pair of scissors of the good old-fashioned size!
The very bodkins now are made in fine new-fangled ways,
And the good old British thimble is a dream of other days!
Now that comes of machinery. I'm giv'n to understand
That great folks turn their noses up at all things 'done by hand.'
Although it's easy proving, to the most thick-pated dunce,
That things arn't done the better for all being done at once.
I'm sure I often ponder, with a kind of awful dread,
On those bold 'spinning jennies,' that 'go off, of their own head!'
Those power-looms, and odd machines,—those whizzing things with wheels,
That evermore 'keep moving.' Besides, one really feels
So superannuated-like, and laid upon the shelf,
When one sees a worsted stocking get up and knit itself!
Ah, that comes of those Radicals! Why, life's a perfect storm—
A whirlwind of inventions,—with their 'progress' and 'reform!'
The good old days, the quiet times, that calmly used to glide,
Are changed into a steeple-chase, a wild cross-country ride!
A loud view-holloa in our ears,—away! away we go,—
A levelling all distinctions, and a mingling high and low;
All spurring on, with seats so tight, and principles so loose,
Whisk! over that old prejudice! Slap bang through that abuse!
No matter why—no matter where,—without a stop or hitch,—
And nobody has time to help his neighbour in the ditch!
And then, what turns and changes! Good lack! I'd rather be
A joint stool in a pantomime, than some great folks I see!
Because, in pantomimes a stool may turn to anything;
You're not surprised if chairs step out to dance a Highland fling;
A coffeepot, perhaps, becomes a mitre by-and-by—
And everything is something else, and nobody asks why?
But there's a rage for questioning, and meddling now-a-days;
And what one does, don't matter half so much as what one says:
And a Minister can't change his mind without such stir and fuss
That one would think the 'public voice' was some huge omnibus,
Which takes you to a certain point whereat you must remain,
Until the same old buss may choose to take you back again!
For (odd enough) in all this change they keep some order still,
And, when they turn, turn all at once, like soldiers at a drill,
But won't allow a public man a private pirouette,
When once his part of Harlequin or Pantaloon is set,
And that's what makes their pantomime so dull, and such a bore,
That their joint stool must still remain a joint-stool evermore.
Now, that comes of newspapers! I know in my young days,
"Least said, and soonest mended," was a maxim worthy praise;
But were I to give counsel to the public as a friend,
Little said, and nothing written, is the rule I'd recommend.
Such snapping-up, and setting-down! Reporters left and right!
All bent on pinning down a man to *lie* in black and white!
Such raking up of Hansard! and flinging in one's face,
Any little *lapsus linguæ* that may once have taken place!
Such a-fending, and a-proving, and a-calling over coals,
As if it really mattered to our poor immortal souls
That Thingumbob should think or say, on question so-and-so,
The foolish things he thought and said some forty years ago!
There's one thing in those papers tho' I'm very glad to see,
That many more old women think very much like me;
I'm even told that certain Dukes will echo back my groan,
And sigh for those dear golden days when we left well alone!

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THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA.—The *Auxiliaire Breton* publishes a letter from Oran, giving the following details of the treatment of the French prisoners during their captivity in the Deira of Abd-el-Kader, and the manner in which their exchange was effected:—"During the first eight months they suffered but little, having their share with the Arabs in the distributions of barley, wheat, coffee, sugar, and meat. After that period provisions became scarce in the Emir's camp, and they had to sustain great privations, the officers receiving nothing but wheat, and the soldiers barley. At the same time, however, they travelled but short distances, never going beyond a circuit of 30 or 40 leagues. One day they were marched off precipitately, and the next they learned that General Cavaignac's column had passed within two leagues of the camp. This General frequently transmitted for them money and letters from their families. These Abd-el-Kader scrupulously had delivered to them, sealed as they came, and exacted receipts for them They were allowed three or four hours to read their letters, after which the chief who had delivered them took them back again, and carried them to the Emir, who detained them in his hands three or four days, and then finally restored them. If they wrote in answer, Abd-el-Kader undertook to convey their letters to General Cavaignac, whose receipt for them was brought and given to M. de Cognord. This system was kept up regularly until the time when the negotiation for an exchange of prisoners was entered upon. All articles of clothing sent for the captives were delivered to them with the same exactitude. At the latter part of the time the Deira was encamped near Morocco, and a few days march from Melilla, a Spanish fortress. Communications took place between the chiefs of the Emir and the commandant of of this place. One day a Kalifa addressed M. de Cognord, saying, 'We have no longer the means of feeding you and your men.' 'If you will swear not to tell Abd-el-Kader, I will undertake for your being set at liberty on my receiving 12,000 piastres.' 'You know,' replied the Colonel, 'that I have no such sum.' 'I will give you time to write to France, and receive an answer.' 'I am not rich enough to pay it, nor can the whole of my family raise so much money." 'But France is rich.' 'Nevertheless, I cannot apply for such a sum.' 'Then you are liable from day to day to have your heads cut off.' 'Murder us if you will. We cannot help ourselves.' The overtures were renewed the next day by the Kalifa, who asked Colonel Cognord how much he could give. The Colonel replied, 'Half what you ask.' At the end of twelve days the bargain was concluded. A letter was written to Oran, which place it reached through Melilla. General D'Arbouville hastened to the Treasury. The responsible accountant refused to pay the money. 'I offer you my signature as your guarantee,' added the General. 'I cannot accept it,' was the reply. 'Then I will blow up the military chest.' An hour afterwards a colonel of the staff came to the Treasury with twelve men. This there was no resisting. The money was paid, and the veloce immediately started with it."—*Galignani's Messenger.*

BATTLE OF MOODKEE.—The momentary excitement over; the weary foot-sore troops, dragged themselves on to Mûdki which they reached at noon;—and what a welcome sight there met their view! Beneath the walls of the fort spread a wide clear tank of water; and the reader, who has not the memory of the long march of 21 miles, with heavy sand under foot and the air thick with the dust by 15,000 men, cannot paint the eagerness with which men and horses rushed to the bank, and tried to slake a thirst which seemed unquenchable. In ten minutes the lake was a mass of floating mud, yet fresh regiments kept coming up, and fresh thirsty souls kept squeezing their way in, and thinking it was the sweetest draught they had tasted in their lives. Young ladies! languishing on your damask couches, you never sipped *eau sucrée* or lemonade out of a crystal goblet that was to be compared to a greasy chako full of muddy Mûdki water. Between two and three o'clock the baggage of the troops was beginning to straggle in, and the men to cook their breakfasts; when Major *Boardfoot* again galloped into camp with the news—this time true enough—that the enemy was advancing in force in front. Away with knives and forks, and out swords and pistols! Camels, elephants, camp followers, and other lumber to the rear! Trumpets sound to horse; bugles, drums, and fifes to arms; and the whole army, which, but two hours ago, had made a march of unusual severity, now turned out, as if fully recruited, to the battle. Once more the Governor-General, with a courteous bow that would have done honour to St. James's, waved his dashing staff over to the brave Chief of that brave army; and then fell back upon the infantry. The artillery was in the centre of the front line and the cavalry on either flank; the main body of the infantry in contiguous columns behind; and a reserve in rear of all. A mile and a half at least from their own camp did the British advance in this order before they came under the fire of the Sikh guns; but then the "long bowls" came bounding in among them with deadly aim and that peculiar *whirr* which makes the young soldier "*boô*" his head. Now tumbrils begin blowing up, and artillerymen dropping from their saddles; the mutual roar of cannon reverberates over the plain: and smoke obscures the vision. Closer and closer approach the hostile armies; and a staff officer, almost simultaneously from right and left, gallops up to Sir Hugh, with a report that the Sikh cavalry in clouds are turning both his flanks. Right and left he launches his own cavalry upon them; right and left their brilliant charges make the enemy's horse give way. The British infantry deploy and advance rapidly in line. A finer sight no man ever saw than that deployment and advance. The jaded men worn out with forced marches and want of food, forgot all their troubles in their eagerness to close, and nearly the whole of an unusually large staff might at one time have been seen employed in galloping up and down the line to keep the regiments from doubling into action. And now all hands are at it! Cavalry charging cavalry; artillery thundering on the flanks; and infantry exchanging a roar of musketry in the centre. The battle is at its height; it rages; but the British still advance; and it is a fact which has not been noticed by any writer yet that we have seen, not even by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in his own despatch, that "the charge of the British cavalry was the turning point of the battle of Mûdki." Up to that moment every arm of the Sikh force, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, had been advancing, and though the artillery and infantry still stood and struggled manfully after Lal Singh's cavalry had fled, yet they never gained another foot of ground; and the last two hours of the battle was a series of dogged stands, and skirmishing retreats on the part of the Sikh troops; of sharp struggles, gun captures, and pursuits by the British—over five miles of the worst ground that ever two armies fought for. Night closed the contest, or rather the pursuit, and the British army was left in possession of the field and nineteen of the enemy's guns.—*Calcutta Review.*

MR. GLADSTONE'S RISE AS A STATESMAN.—Sir Robert Peel, amongst his many qualifications for the mastership of the nation, has a faculty which will often be found in men who are bound to command, that of choosing their agents with sagacity. He had not been unobservant of Mr. Gladstone's parliamentary talents, or of the ability he had shown in the year 1834 as Colonial Under-Secretary. He had probably seen, with admiration, the union of such opposite qualifications in one man. As soon as he was again in power, he seized the opportunity to avail himself of Mr. Gladstone's services. But he did not content himself with merely making him the offer of such an appointment as his previous official station would justify: he went much further and constituted Mr. Gladstone his chief adviser and coadjutor in all the difficult debates which arose out of his proposed modifications of our commercial laws. He made him, in fact, his right hand man, much to the astonishment of those who had been accustomed to regard the new vice-president of the board of trade as a sort of dreamy enthusiast, and who predicted that he would utterly fail to grapple with the laborious calculations and the multitudinous varieties of information required in a discussion embracing so many hundreds of minute subjects, with each of which there were some one or more members intimately acquainted. That period however, in our modern political history was a series of surprises. Sir Robert Peel himself furnished the greatest surprise of all. He developed powers of mind for which those who had attributed to him mediocrity were utterly unprepared; and it was remarkable, that, although he selected for posts in his government young, or comparatively unknown men, they all seemed animated by a spirit similar to that which had metamorphosed their patron, and each achieved, in his several sphere, some unlooked-for success. Mr. Gladstone's triumph was more signal than any. He astonished the House of Commons by his unwearied assiduity, the perseverance with which he pursued the business of his new office into its minutest details, the readiness of his mind, the fertility of his resources, the extraordinary information, so minute, yet so accurate, which he had amassed in connection with that under-current of commerce which flows in warehouses and counting-houses, but of which the cabinet and the library know scarcely the existence; while in the discharge of the still more laborious duties of his office, in the reception of deputations, the negotiations with important interests, the arbitration of conflicting claims, and the accommodation of multifarious details to a general and comprehensive plan, he sustained with honour to himself, a competition of mind with those to whom such subjects were their daily business, if not their only thought; a competition in which, from the test being so much more severe, and so much more readily brought home to him, success reflected still greater credit than the casual victories in the House of Commons. Nor was it merely in the laborious handling of minute details that Mr. Gladstone proved himself fit to hold the important post to which he had been appointed. Throughout the discussions in question, and, also, in subsequent sessions, when he was at the head of the board of trade, he showed himself familiar, to an unexpected extent, with the great principles of commercial legislation, whether those which were about to be abandoned, or those new ones, which, it is probable, Sir Robert Peel had even then determined to adopt: and in his speeches on the corn question, as well as those connected with the tariff, he infused a high philosophic tone, which was not to be found in the more laboured dissertations of Sir Robert Peel or Sir James Graham. In fact, whether upon these questions, or on others of more genial policy, he already impressed the house and the public with that same idea of the elevation of his mind and the superiority of his intellectual powers which, it has already been stated, was one of the characteristic consequences of his earlier orations on more abstract subjects.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

HINTS FOR PIANISTES.—Have your pianoforte tuned at least four times a year, by an experienced tuner; if you allow it to go too long without tuning, it usually becomes flat, and troubles a tuner to get it to stay at concert pitch—especially in the country. Never place the instrument against an outside wall, or in a cold or damp room, particularly in a country house—there is no greater enemy to a pianoforte than damp. Close the instrument immediately after you practice; by leaving it open dust fixes on the sound-board, and corrodes the movements, and if in a damp room the strings soon rust. Should the pianoforte stand near, or opposite to a window, guard, if possible, against its being opened, especially on a wet or damp day; and when the sun is on the window draw the blind down. Avoid putting metallic or other articles on or in the pianoforte; such things frequently cause unpleasant vibrations, and sometimes injure the instrument. The more equal the temperature of the room, and the less the soft pedal is used, the better the piano will stand in tune.

EFFECTS OF ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE ON ANIMALS IN PERU.—The natives of the mountainous region get acclimated. Here is its operation on man and cats. The first symptoms of the veta are usually felt at the elevation of 12,600 feet above the sea. These symptoms are vertigo, dimness of sight and hearing, pains in the head, and nausea. Blood flows from the eyes nose, and lips. Fainting fits, spitting of blood, and other dangerous symptoms usually attend severe attacks of veta. The sensations which accompany this malady somewhat resemble those of sea-sickness, and hence its Spanish name *mareo*. But sea-sickness is unaccompanied by the distressing difficulty of breathing experienced in the veta. This disorder sometimes proves fatal; and I once witnessed a case in which death was the result. Inhabitants of the coast, and Europeans, who for the first time visit the lofty regions of the Cordilleras, are usually attacked with this disorder. Persons in good health and of a spare habit, speedily recover from it; but on plethoric and stout individuals its effects are particularly severe. After an abode of some time in the mountainous regions, the constitution becomes inured to the rarified atmosphere. I suffered only two attacks of the veta; but they were very severe. The first was one on the level heights; and the second on the mountain of Antaichahua. The first time I ascended the Cordillera, I did not experience the slightest illness, and I congratulated myself on having escaped the veta; but the year afterwards I had an attack of it, though only of a few hours' duration. The veta is felt with great severity in some of the districts of the Cordillera, whilst in others, where the altitude is greater, the disorder is scarcely perceptible. Thus it would seem that the malady is not caused by diminished atmospheric pressure, but is dependent on some unknown climatic circumstances. The districts in which the veta prevails with greatest intensity are, for the most part, rich in the production of metals; a circumstance which has given rise to the idea that it is caused by metallic exhalations. I have already described the effects of the Puna climate on beasts of burden. Its influence on some of the domestic animals is no less severe than on the human race. To cats it is very fatal; and at the elevation of 13,000 feet above the sea, these animals cannot live. Numerous trials have been made to rear them in the upper mountains, but without effect; for after a few days' abode in these regions, the animals die in frightful convulsions; but when in this state they do not attempt to bite. I had two good opportunities of observing the disease at Yaulia. Cats attacked in this way are called by the natives *asorochados*, and antimony is alleged to be the cause of the distemper. Dogs are also liable to it; but it visits them less severely than cats, and with care they may be recovered.—*Von Tschudi's Travels in Peru.*

HINTS FOR IMPROVING THE ENGLISH DICTIONARY.—Many plans have been proposed for reducing our orthography to some regular system, and improving our language in various ways. Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Pinkerton, and Mr. Spence, the founder of the Spenecan Philanthropists, have distinguished themselves in these useful and patriotic projects, and Mr. Pytches is at present in like manner laudably employed, though that gentleman contents himself with reforming what those bolder spirits would revolutionize. I also would fain contribute to so desirable an end. We agree that in spelling words it is proper to discard all reference to their etymology. The political reformer would confine the attention of the government exclusively to what are called truly British objects; and the philological reformers in like manner are desirous of establishing a truly British language. Upon this principle, I would anglicise the orthography of *chemise*; and by improving upon the hint which the word would then offer in its English appearance, we might introduce into our language a distinction of genders—in which it has hitherto been defective. For example,

Hemise and Shemise

Here without the use of an article, or any change of termination, we have the needful distinction made more perspicuously than by *o* and *η hic* and *hæc*, *le* and *la*, or other articles serving for no other purpose. Again. In letter-writing, every person knows that male and female letters have a distinct sexual character, they should therefore be generally distinguished thus,

Hepistle and Shepistle.

And as there is the same marked difference in the writing of the two sexes, I would propose,

Penmanship and Penwomanship.

Erroneous opinions in religion being promulgated in this country by women as well as men, the teachers of such false doctrines may be divided into

Heresiarchs and Sheresiarchs,

so that we should speak of

the Heresy of the Quakers,
the Sheresy of Joanna Southcote's people.

The troublesome affection of the diaphragm, which every person has experienced, is upon the same principle to be called, according to the sex of the patient,

Hecupe or Shecups,

which upon the principle of making our language truly British is better than the more classical form of

Hiccups and Hscups.

In its objective use the words become

Hiscups or Hercups.

And in like manner Histerics should be altered into Herterica, the complaint never being masculine. So also instead of making such words as agreeable, comfortable, &c., adjectives of one termination, I would propose

| Masculine agreabeau | Feminine agreabelle |
|---|---|
| comfortabeau | comfortabelle |
| miserabeau | miserabelle, |
| | &c., &c. |

These things are suggested as hints to Mr Pytches, to be by him prepended in his improvement of our dictionary. I beg also to point out for his critical notice the remarkable difference in the meaning of the word misfortune, as applied to man, woman, or child; a peculiarity for which perhaps no parallel is to be found in any other language.—*The Doctor.*

REASONABLE REQUEST.—During the discussion at the Monmouthshire Sessions on the proposed new Lunatic Asylum, eighteen gentlemen were speaking at one time, and Mr W. A. Williams at the same period politely intimated to the reporters "the necessity of taking a correct account of the proceedings, and hoped they would do so."

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### DIED.

On Tuesday, the 8th instant, at the North Shore, Mr John Hall, aged 53 years.

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NOTICE.—BOOK SALE.

THE elegantly bound and choice Books, advertised for public sale TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, Are now open for inspection at my Rooms. Catalogues may be had upon application.
9290 T. S. MORT.

MR. T. G. HARFORD.

THE Undersigned having advertised for the above gentleman fruitlessly, makes this further attempt to learn something concerning him. Mr. Harford was in the Hartley District in April, 1846. He is supposed to be somewhere in the northern parts of the colony. Whoever will give such information as may enable the advertiser to trace him to his present abode, shall be handsomely rewarded.

GEORGE TAYLOR.
Fort Academy, Upper Fort-street. 9255

TO MICHAEL KENNY.

MICHAEL KENNY, who left Mullingar, Ireland, in 1836 or 1837, for New South Wales, will hear of something greatly to his advantage by applying at the Office of Mr. CL

## SALES BY AUCTION.

HANDSOMELY FRAMED WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 10TH,
At eleven o'clock,
A selection of well-executed and handsomely framed water colour portraits from the Book of Beauty, and other annuals
Seven highly finished and neatly framed water colour paintings, by English artists of acknowledged talent
Splendid large proof engraving, Duke of Wellington, handsomely framed
A great variety of fine engravings, neatly framed
A few choice cabinet paintings, copies of the pictures in the Dresden Gallery, &c.
After which—
Some choice Foreign Porcelain, and various fancy articles.
Terms at sale. 9295

### NOTICE.

ROTATION OF SALE.
THIS DAY, 10TH JUNE,
BY MR. R. FAWCETT,
At his Sale Rooms, George-street,
SHEEPSKINS, BUTTER, BACON, and Vinegar,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely.
After which,
Boots and Shoes, at eleven o'clock.
Terms at sale. 9296

### SHEEPSKINS AND BACON.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 10TH JUNE,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
400 sheepskins, a very first-rate lot
25 sides colonial bacon.
Terms—Cash. 9297

### SHEEPSKINS, BUTTER, AND VINEGAR.

THURSDAY, 10TH JUNE,
MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at half-past ten o'clock precisely,
THIS DAY, 10TH OF JUNE,
At his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
500 Superior sheepskins
10 Casks of excellent butter
6 Hogsheads of superior vinegar.
Terms—Cash. 9210

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

A superior assortment from the celebrated Makers, Messrs. Davis and Son, London.
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
MR. R. FAWCETT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Sale Room, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, 10TH JUNE,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
Sixteen trunks, consisting of—
Children's patent lasting, morocco, and seal-skin shoes
Ladies' lasting shoes and boots
Ditto sealskin shoes, sandals and ties
Ditto patent, Spanish morocco, and enamel shoes
Gents' stout-bradded Cossack and half-dress boots and shoes
Gents' Wellington boots
Youth's and boys' stout-bradded calf and kip shoes
Sailors' shoes, &c., &c.
Terms liberal—at time of sale. 9162

### LADIES' BOOTS, WHITE AND BLACK SATIN SHOES.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 10TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Two trunks ladies' Boots, consisting of fur, cloth, Spanish, patent, carriage, snow, Venetian, Adelaide, and cork-sole boots
ALSO,
White and black satin shoes.
The above are from the well known makers —Messrs. Homan, Herne, and Co., and the auctioneer can recommend them to the trade as being a very superior assortment and suitable for the present demands.
Terms at sale. 9299

### KAURIE TIMBER.

EX "DEBORAH," FROM NEW ZEALAND.
TO BE SOLD AT KELLIE'S WHARF, ADJOINING THE QUEEN'S WHARF.
MR. R. FAWCETT has received positive instructions to sell, without reserve, by public auction, on
FRIDAY, 11TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
About 25,000 feet, 2 and 3 inch, Kaurie plank, from 20 to 40 feet long
70 Kaurie spars and rickers
Potocowa, Buradai legs, &c.
In lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.
Terms at sale.
The auctioneer begs to call the particular attention of the trade to the above, which, upon inspection, will be found superior to any yet offered to public competition. 9211

### FANCY DRAPER'S GOODS.

Tartans, Circassians, Ginghams, Royal Blue de Laines, Chints, Cashmeres, Challis, Silks, Llama Wool, Orleans Plaids, in pieces and dresses; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Velvets, Silk and Satin Vestings, &c., &c.
JUST LANDED, EX "BUSSORAH MERCHANT,"
TO DRAPERS AND OTHERS.
MR. R. FAWCETT
HAS received instructions to sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
ON MONDAY, THE 14TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
The following superior shipment of Fancy Goods, consisting of—
Ladies' Llama, silk, satin, tartan, and velvet mufflers, handkerchiefs, and scarfs
Gentlemen's black and fancy silk and satin handkerchiefs and scarfs, in checks, borders, figures, brocaded, shaded, &c.
British printed cords
Satin and velvet plain and plaid vestings
8-4 and 6-4 all wool tartans, assorted patterns. The best lot ever imported into the market for quality and style
3-4 and 4-4 plain and twilled Circassine, new styles
8-4 and 6-4 dark ginghams, quite new
Plain and twilled Circassian dresses, 12 to 18 yards long
Royal blue de laines, fast colours
Rich chintz cashmere, plain and twilled
Rich French, all wool
Tartan all silk dresses, very superior
Challi, Cashmere, Llama, and Orleans plaid dresses, &c.
Terms at sale. 9298

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
### A VALUABLE HERD OF CATTLE, BY MR. STUBBS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 150 Cows | W P | As per muster the 19th February, 1846, together with all their increase since that period. |
| 140 Bullocks | W P | |
| 68 Steers | W.P | |
| 48 Heifers | W.P | |
| 66 Calves | W.P | |

MR. STUBBS is instructed, by order of the Mortgagee, to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON FRIDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JULY,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
The whole of the above valuable Herd of Horned Cattle, now depasturing under the superintendence of Mr. Fraser, at
GREEN BOURNE, PORT MACQUARIE,
And all the increase and produce of the said Cows and Heifers, since the 19th February, 1846. Terms—Cash. 9289

### WELSH PONIES.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH ARMSTRONG,
THIS DAY, THE 10TH INSTANT,
At one o'clock,
AT HIS REPOSITORY,
6 Fillies, 2 Colts } Three and four years old.
THE above are from the celebrated Stud of the Australian Agricultural Company, and are now at the Repository for inspection. Further remarks are unnecessary, as it is well known the Australian Agricultural Company saved no expense in producing animals of this breed in perfection. Amongst the above will be found two pairs admirably adapted for Pony Phaetons. 9087

### CARRIAGE AND HARNESS,

BY
MR. ARMSTRONG, at his Repository,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY,
(Immediately after the sale of the Welsh Ponies),
A handsome English-built britzka, with glass front and doors, on elliptic springs and patent axles, and in every way in good repair, and adapted for either one or two horses, with a good set of pair horse harness.
ALSO,
A handsome landau, with perch and patent axles, lined with drab cloth and red morocco leather, on elliptic springs, with moveable rumble, in thorough repair; being just out of the hands of the coach-maker, and a good set of pair horse harness.
ALSO,
A set of four-horse mourning harness, in capital order, having been very little used.
AND,
A good set of tandem harness, brass mounted, and very neat. 9189

### CHAMOIS SKINS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 11TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock
One case Chamois skins.
Terms at sale. 9226

FORTY-TWO PACKAGES OF
### SUPERIOR DRAPERY GOODS.

JUST LANDED, EX "PRINCE OF WALES."
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, 11TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock,
The undermentioned splendid assortment of choice and seasonable Drapery Goods :—
36-inch grey domestics
72-inch ditto ditto
72 to 80-inch white sheetings
9-8 white sateens
Rich dark fancy prints
27 to 54-inch fancy Gala plaids
Rich dark de laine dresses
Ditto ditto bonnet ribbons
White, straw, and coloured kid gloves
Ditto and coloured silk ditto
Cartoons artificial flowers
Bordered Merino shawls
Ditto ditto turnovers
Fancy wool shawls
Black and coloured cotton velvets
Coloured and black Orleans cloths
Ditto ditto Coburgs ditto
White rolled jacconets
Furniture dimity.
The above choice lot of goods will be on view the morning of the sale.
Terms at sale. 9225

CLOTHS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, MOLESKINS, WAISTCOATINGS, PRINTED DRUGGETS, SLOPS, &c., &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms, on
FRIDAY NEXT, 11TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock,
THIRTY-EIGHT PACKAGES of the undermentioned goods :—
Six cases superior cloth finished drab moleskins
Two cases printed ribbed ditto
Two cases drab, black, mixed, and fancy doeskins
Three cases drab and fancy stout tweeds
One case superfine broadcloths, in rifle, invisible, bottle, claret, and olive
One case rich dark vestings
One case 6-4 printed drugget
Three cases blue pilot coats
One case drab great coats
One case striped Guernsey shirts
One case white ditto ditto
One bale blue serge ditto
One bale Scotch twilled ditto
Four cases drab moleskin trousers
Two cases stout coloured tweed ditto
One case handsome vests
One case black satin ditto
Three bales 9-4 and 10-4 fine blankets
Two bales 10-4 diaper rugs
One case coloured cotton handkerchiefs.
The whole of the above will positively be sold without any reserve.
Terms at sale. 9224

### THOROUGH-BRED HORSES, MARES, AND GELDINGS.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH JUNE.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
HAS received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at
MR. ARMSTRONG'S REPOSITORY,
HUNTER-STREET,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH JUNE,
The following valuable horse stock, viz.:—
Lot 1—*Scamp*, a two-year old bay colt, by Vagabond, out of the Gighler. Imported by H. H. Kater, Esq.
Lot 2—*Hector*, a yearling colt, by St. John, out of the Priam mare, by Priam, out of the Forrester Lass
Lot 3—*Camella*, a two-year old filly, by Young Camel, out of Cinderella, by Emigrant, out of Spae Wife.
Lot 4—*Imogine*, a yearling filly, by St. John, out of Lady Clifton, by Emigrant, out of Stella, by Peter Finn.
Lot 5—*Lady Margaret*, a yearling filly, by St. John, out of Cinderella.
Lot 6—*Lady Mary*, three years old, by Emigrant, out of Lady Emily, stinted to Sir Charles. Lady Emily was imported by H. H. Kater, Esq.
Lot 7—*Sweet Briar*, a two-year old filly, by St. John, out of Lady Emily.
Lot 8—*Norna*, a three-year old filly, by St. John, out of Matilda, Matilda is the dam of the well-known gelding Jorrocks.
Lot 9—*Lady Cordelia* and horse foal by Sir Charles, and stinted to Sir Charles
Lot 10—*Barrister*, a bay gelding, four years old, by Chimborazo, out of a thorough-bred mare.
Lot 11—*Don John*, a bay gelding, five years old, by Vagabond, out of an imported mare by Whisker.
Lot 12—*Don Pedro*, a bay gelding, by the imported Arab Nazeer Fareeb.
Lot 13—*Fly Catcher*, a three-year old bay filly, by Cantator, out of Caroline.
Lot 14—*Vesta*, a bay filly, three years old, by Charles O'Malley, out of Countess
Lot 15—*Wanderer*, a grey mare, by Wanderer, with a filly foal by Charles O'Malley, and stinted to St. Hilliers.
Lot 16—*Primrose*, a grey two-year old filly, out of Wanderer.
Lot 17—*Rowena*, a yearling filly, out of Wanderer.
Together with about twelve thorough-bred mares and geldings.
The whole of the above choice stock will be on view two days previous to the sale, at Mr. Armstrong's Repository, Hunter-street, Sydney. 9230

### TO TEA DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction, on the Premises, No. 245, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 10,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
80 Boxes of good black tea
100 Packages of Coleman's starch, No. 1.
20 Dozen fine table salt
Together with a variety of other Goods too numerous to enumerate.
Terms—Cash. 9277

### BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

REMEMBER THURSDAY EVENING,
MR. W. G. MOORE
RESPECTFULLY begs to acquaint the public that he has received instructions to sell
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY,
2 Cases books
1 Case assorted stationery, comprising—
Historical works
Novels
School books
Prayer Books
Bibles and Testaments
Music books
Drawing and sketch books
Theological works
Ledgers and account books
The stationery comprises foolscap, post, note, wrapping, and other paper, ink, slates, pencils, wafers, sealing wax, children's books, pens, engraving, pocket, and memorandum books, cards, copy books, dictionaries, tissue paper, boxes of water colours, inkstands, with other articles too numerous to particularise.
The whole of the books and stationery will be on view on Thursday morning.
Terms—Cash. 9231

### GLENLEE CATTLE.

33 Dairy Cows, broken-in to bail
14 Heifers, some springers
21 Bullocks and Steers
16 Male and Female Calves, over 6 months
84 Head, more or less.

MR. MORT
Is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 10TH JUNE,
At twelve o'clock,
THE above most excellent lot of Cattle, the whole of which are well bred Durhams, from the celebrated Glenlee herd. They are now running near Yass, where they would be delivered, and are within three miles of the Port Phillip Road.
AFTER WHICH,
A well bred chestnut mare, seven years old, and stinted to the celebrated horse Ajax
A powerful two-year old filly, adapted for saddle or harness
A yearling colt.
Terms at sale. 9235

### A MOST DESIRABLE LOT OF CATTLE.

60 Young Dairy Cows, all broken to bail, and most of them heavy in calf
30 Heifers, 18 months to 2½ years, perfectly quiet, and some of them in calf
70 Bullocks and Steers, 40 of which are over 2½ years, and none of the 70 under eighteen months
6 Young Working Bullocks, with bows, yokes and chains—only just finished being thoroughly broken in
126 HEAD, more or less, the whole of which are milkers or milkers' calves, warranted perfectly quiet, and all in first-rate condition.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 10TH JUNE,
At twelve o'clock,
The above most desirable lot of cattle, now running in the immediate neighbourhood of Berrima, where they will be delivered within ten days from day of sale.
☞ The above is really a first-rate lot, undoubtedly quiet, well bred, and in first-rate condition.
Shippers to New Zealand and elsewhere should watch this opportunity.
The cattle would be delivered at any other place on payment of expense of driving.
Terms—Cash. 9236

### CHOICE BOOKS.

*Just Landed.*
THEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, CLASSICAL, BOTANICAL, MEDICAL, SURGICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, 11TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock,
ONE of the most splendid Collections of Books ever offered at one time to the reading public of New South Wales, consisting of the most approved Works in Divinity, History, Biography, Natural History, Botany, Medicine and Surgery, School and Classical Books, Conchology, Illustrated Books, and Miscellaneous Literature, viz.:
THEOLOGY.
Simeon's whole Works, in 21 vols, 8vo; Bishop Hopkins's Works, Leighton's Works, Bishop Hind's Works, 6 vols; Dr. South's Sermons, Pictorial Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vols, 4to; Hunter's Sacred Biography, Graves' Lectures on the Pentateuch, Archbishop Magee's Works, &c.
HISTORY.
Mitford's History of Greece, by Lord Redesdale, 8 vols; Martin's History of the British Colonies, 10 vols; Catlin's North American Indians, 2 vols; Neibuhr's History of Rome, by Twiss; Gillie's Greece, 8 vols; Brown's Antiquities of the Jews, 2 vols; Diary of the Times of George IV., 4 vols; History of the Sandwich Islands, Lawson's History of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, 2 vols; History of the Conquest of Mexico, 2 vols.
CLASSICS.
The attention of the Classical Student is drawn to the following:—
Terentius, Zeniei cura Giles, Livius, Drakenborchii, cum notis variorum, 4 vols; Tacitus cum notis brotieri, 4 vols. Platonis Opera omnia cura Bekker, Cæsar cum notis Oberlini, Rost's and Trollope's Greek Grammar, Spitzner's Greek Prosody, Cary's Notes to Herodotus, Lee's Hebrew Grammar and Lexicon, Ellendt's Lexicon to Sophocles, Dammii Lexicon Homericum et Pindaricum, &c., &c.
BOTANY.
Sweet's Flora Australasica, coloured plates
——— Cistineæ or Rock Rose, ditto
Andrew's Heaths, 6 vols, ditto
Greville's Cryptogamic Flora, 6 vols
Barton and Castle's British Flora Medica, 2 vols
Woodville and Hooker's Medical Botany, 5 vols
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.
Celsus de Medicini curâ Milligan
Bateman and Willan's Delineation of Cutaneous Diseases, 72 coloured plates, half morocco
Cooper's Practice of Surgery, 3 vols.
Bostock's Physiology, Burns's Principles of Surgery, *Lancet* from 1840 to 1843, 7 vols, &c., &c.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Graidley's Views in India, 4to, containing 36 beautifully coloured plates, half bound, morocco, gilt edges; Swainson's Exotic Conchology, 4to, 96 coloured plates, half morocco, gilt edges; Shakspeare, Knight's Library Edition, 12 vols; Williams' Views in Greece, Don's Gardener's Dictionary, 4 vols, Don Quixote, illustrated edition; Gil Blas, illustrated; Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, Companion to the British Almanac, 8 vols; Prout's Sketches in Flanders and Germany, folio; Donovan's British Birds, 10 vols, coloured plates, with a variety of others too numerous to particularise.
Catalogues are in course of preparation.
Terms at sale. 9264

### COPYING PRESSES, COPYING INK, AND PAPER.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, 11TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
ONE CASE, CONTAINING—
3 Ritchie's copying presses
6 reams copying paper
1 cask copying and office ink
Terms at sale. 9283

### VILLA ALLOTMENTS

IN THE BEAUTIFUL NEIGHBOURHOOD OF DARLINGHURST.
☞ Nothing can exceed the beauty of the scenery about this charming property, whilst its elevated position renders it extremely healthful.
The allotments, as will be seen below, are of a size sufficiently large to admit of a comfortable family residence being put upon them, and also allow for a good sized garden in the front and rear; and whilst they are so near the city as to be within a few minutes' walk of it, they are just far enough from it to be beyond the regulations of the Building Act.
MR. MORT
HAS the pleasure to announce to the residents of Sydney and its neighbourhood, as well as to those in the interior, desirous of having a residence near the metropolis, or wishful to make a profitable investment, that he is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
WEDNESDAY, 23RD JUNE,
At twelve o'clock,
THIRTEEN EXTENSIVE SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, VIZ.,
LOT 1. A lovely spot for a cottage site—being beautifully situated at the turn of the road to Glenmore, and opposite to the picturesque lodge and grounds of Engehurst, belonging to Mrs Hely. Its extent is about 2½ perches.
LOT 2. Enjoys nearly the same privileges of position as Lot 1, which it adjoins. It is the allotment next to the cottage residence and grounds of H. G. M'Carthy, Esq. It contains 2½ perches.
LOTS 3 AND 4. Are contiguous to Lots 1 and 2, having frontages to the Glenmore Road, opposite to the grounds attached to that much admired residence known as "Flinton." They are each about a quarter of an acre.
LOTS 5, 6, 7,
Vary in size from a little under to a little over a quarter of an acre each, fronting the charming property of T. W. Cape, Esq., and the "Flinton" estate, but nearer to the approach towards the new Military Barracks and Sydney. No pen can describe the beauty of the scene which presents itself from these allotments, as well as from that numbered on the plan as
LOT 8.
And having the same frontage, but with a side frontage also to a most beautiful road leading down to Mr. West's property, Rushcutter's Bay.
This land, measuring one rood four and a half perches, has upon it a good sized weather-boarded cottage.
The whole of the allotment is first-rate garden ground.
LOTS 9, 10, 11, AND 12,
Are at the rear of the allotments just described, and are each
ONE ROOD THREE PERCHES
in extent.
They all command the most delightful prospect, immediately overlooking the New South Head Road and Bridge, with Rushcutter's Bay and the North Shore beyond, and embracing on the eastern and western sides scenery not more varied than beautiful. Lot 9 has the side road leading to Mr. West's above described, and Lot 12 has also a side frontage to a reserved road.
LOT 13,
Is undoubtedly one of the most lovely and fairy-like places to be met with in all the beautiful environs of the City, whilst its extent (*being upwards of two acres*) will enable the purchaser not only to erect a residence worthy of the site, but will also allow full extent for pleasure grounds and garden, nature requiring but little help at the hands of art to make the spot a very *el dorado*.
It is approached by the picturesque road above alluded to, enjoying all the advantages of view already described, with the most perfect privacy and retirement, whilst its immediate vicinity to the city points it out as the place of all others for the residence of any one wishful to enjoy the charms and healthfulness of the country for his family and himself, at a distance of only a few minutes' walk of his counting house.
A plan is on view at Mr. Mort's Rooms, the terms will be liberal, and the title is unexceptionable. 9237

### SATURDAY'S SALE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street, on
SATURDAY NEXT, 12TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock,
One capital gig
Two handsome phaetons
One horse, with cart and harness
Three new horse drays
Two ditto heavy waggons
Two bullock drays
Also,—
Handsome square pianos
Iron and handsome polished bedsteads
Bookcases and secretaires
Sofas and couches
Chests drawers and chiffoniers
Chairs, tables, and other articles of furniture.
After which,—
The usual sale of merchandise goods, consisting of—
Groceries, loaf sugar, pickles, sauces, oils, cinnamon, tobacco, &c.
Saddlery and ironmongery
Glassware, varnish
Double-barrelled guns
Pilot cloth, linen, printed calico
Copper boilers, kettles, and stew-pans
Chinese goods, (an assortment)
And a great collection of sundries.
Terms—Cash. 9195

NEXT MONDAY.
### AT PARRAMATTA.

Capital Investment for persons having unemployed money in the Colonial and English Banks.
IMPORTANT PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY MR. STUBBS,
AT the Stores of Mr. John Solomon, Parramatta, on
MONDAY NEXT, THE 14TH DAY OF JUNE,
FOR THE SALE OF
Five new two-story Houses, stone and brick built, with slated roofs, well supplied with water, and each having a small kitchen garden, situated near the Military Barracks and Steamers' Wharfs, Parramatta, producing
£100 PER ANNUM,
ALSO,
Seven Cottages, adjoining the town properties of Messrs. Paton and Oakes, George-street, Parramatta, producing 14s. per week.

Immediately after the sale of the above,
WILL BE ABSOLUTELY SOLD,
The whole of the large and well-selected stock of Wines, Spirits, Bottled Ale, Porter, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Scales, Weights, Measures, Furniture, and everything on the premises,
BY ORDER OF THE PROPRIETOR,
Who intends leaving the colony on business of importance.
TERMS FOR THE HOUSES.—25 per cent. cash deposit, and the residue may remain on mortgage, at one, two, and three years, at 8 per cent.
Title.—Grants from the Crown.
Quit-rent redeemed, and free from any incumbrance.
Plans at the Mart, 9287

### IMPORTANT TO THE SMALL CAPITALIST.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street, on
MONDAY NEXT, 14TH JUNE,
At twelve o'clock,
The following very desirable and choice selection of town and suburban building allotments, viz.:—
No. 1.—A building allotment at Balmain, having a frontage to Nicholson-street, forty-five feet, with a side frontage to a reserved street leading to the well
No. 2.—Three allotments, township of Eden, having been specially selected as possessing advantages over all others in this rising township
No. 3.—Clarence Town suburban farm of twelve acres, (more or less.) This pretty little property is contiguous to the town, and is well worth the attention of present or intending residents in that locality.
The auctioneer has simply to state, respecting the above select properties, that they are for unreserved and positive sale.
Title at the Mart—Terms at sale. 9194

### IMPORTANT TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH COUNTRY,

Especially those residing in and about Yass, Gunning, Goulburn, Gunderoo, Crookwell, Berrima, Bungonia, the Murrumbidgee, Tumut and Manaroo Districts.
POSITIVE SALE
OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BOROOWA, AND THE "BOROOWA ESTATE," ON THE BOROOWA RIVER,
BY MR. STUBBS.
THIS Splendid Estate being now in the hands of the public, Mr. STUBBS hastens to inform them that he has been instructed by the proprietor,
JAMES HASSALL, ESQ.,
to make known that the sale will take place at the Mart, King-street, Sydney,
ON MONDAY, 21ST DAY OF JUNE, 1847,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
In the following lots :—

| | A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LOT 1—376 | 0 | 17 | |

Included in this area is the
NEW TOWNSHIP OF BOROOWA, ADJOINING THE "SHAMROCK INN."
This town has been exclusively allotted off for the benefit and settlement of the many families who are now in the habit of emigrating from one district to another, between Goulburn, Yass, and the Murrumbidgee, having two fording places between the inn and the town for the more easy approach thereto.
It contains 120 Building Allotments, intersected by fine bold streets one chain wide, and will be sold to the highest bidders.
Another valuable portion of this section of the estate of 30 acres is let on a building lease at £30 per annum. On it is erected a substantial stone building, known as
THE SHAMROCK INN,
formerly let at £100 per annum.
Now is the time, therefore, for the working classes and labourers to increase their substance by investing their savings in the purchase of real property such as this is, in a short time it will be too late, recent discoveries having proved that the whole of the country between Goulburn and Gundaroo will be the great mining districts of New South Wales, and where landed property will be most valuable. The splendid mines lately discovered at Yass will give immediate employment, it is said, to five hundred men, whilst it is confidently expected that nature has not been less bountiful to some parts of the Boroowa Estate.
LOT 2 comprises a truly magnificent homestead of 389 acres, of productive agricultural and pastoral land, with the principal curve of the river for its boundary.
No. 3 is the Central Estate, of 586 acres, with extensive frontage to the Boroowa River, undulating and productive.
No. 4 is the Intermediate Estate, containing 263 acres and 38 perches, available for small farms.
No. 5 represents a most valuable and very productive property, upon which is erected Walton's Inn, with every out-building requisite. There is also a general store, and a neat verandah cottage, with good garden well stocked with fruit trees and vines. The ground rent up to April, 1851, is £24 15s. per annum, but sub-let for £130 per annum.
The title is unexceptionable, and as the property will be sold without reference to its value, the terms will be twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, and the residue of the purchase-money disclosed at the time of the sale.
A plan of the Township, and the Estate generally, by Mr. Surveyor Armstrong, may be seen at the Mart of the Auctioneer. 8869

TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF PURCHASING A FIRST-RATE HOMESTEAD.
### 1000 ACRE FARM ON THE HUNTER.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD JUNE,
At twelve o'clock,
A most excellent Farm on the Hunter, containing one thousand acres of the finest description of agricultural land, and described as all those one thousand acres of land most eligibly situated at the confluence of the Goulburn and Hunter Rivers, within a mile of the township of Merton, where the residence of the Protestant Bishop for the northern district of the colony has been fixed.
This estate has many miles of water frontage, and is bounded by the celebrated estate of Captain Ogilvie, and in the immediate neighbourhood is a Government Village Reserve.
So desirable a farm has never before been submitted to public competition, combining every wished for advantage, and of the richest description of soil.
Title, a Crown Grant to the Vendor.
Terms at Sale. 8968

### BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE

LOT 1.—A VALUABLE ESTATE OF 1280 ACRES.
LOT 2.—A VALUABLE ESTATE OF 923 ACRES,
AT REDBANK, RIVER HASTINGS, PORT MACQUARIE.
MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Mortgagee, to sell by public auction, absolutely and without reserve, at the Mart, King-street,
ON FRIDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JULY,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
TWO MOST VALUABLE ESTATES AT PORT MACQUARIE,
The legal descriptions of which are, viz. :—
FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement 1280 acres, be the same more or less, situate, lying, and being in the county of Macquarie, at Red Bank, in the territory of New South Wales, adjoining on the west by the land of Matthew Mitchell; and bounded on the east by a line north two hundred and eighty chains (commencing at the River Hastings); on the north by a line west 80 chains; on the west by a line south one hundred and twenty-six chains to the River Hastings; and on the south by that River, being the land promised to Edward Waterton, &c., &c.
SECOND.—All that piece or parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement 923 acres, more or less, situate, lying, and being in the county of Macquarie, in the said colony, bounded by a continuation of the Northern Boundary of Mr. Ackroyd's 1000 acres; on the east by Mr. Ackroyd's 1000 acres; on the south by the River Hastings; on the west by John Terry Hughes's 501 acres, &c.
For further particulars, title, &c., parties are respectfully referred to Gilbert Wright, Esq., Solicitor, King-street.
Terms at sale, 9288

MONDAY, 14TH JUNE.
### TWO VERY NICE ALLOTMENTS,

AT THE VILLAGE OF ST. MARY'S,
SOUTH CREEK,
With 104 feet in frontage each, by 160 feet in depth.
MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON MONDAY NEXT, 14TH JUNE,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
The above mentioned allotments of building land at St. Mary's, situate on the main road, and backed up by Rutland-street in the rear.
Terms—Cash. 9037

### RACE HORSES, SADDLE HORSES, BROOD MARES, &c.

*JORROCKS, EMERALD, TALLY-HO,* AND *SPANKER.*
MR. LYONS has been instructed to sell the following celebrated Race Horses, the property of Hugh Chambers, Esq., by public auction,
THIS DAY, THE 10TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock,
At (Mr. T. E. Jones's) H. R. I. Co.'s Horse Repository, at the corner of Hunter and Bligh streets,
Unless sold by private contract before the 7th of the same month.
JORROCKS.
The well-known champion of the turf of New South Wales, and "The Hero of a hundred fights." This extraordinary horse still possesses all his juvenile powers, and can still defy all the young blood of the colony. His previous victories were crowned by his winning within the last few days the Australian Plate, at Homebush, beating, with ease, Blue Bonnet, Lady Theresa, Warragal, Robin Hood, and others.
EMERALD.
This splendid horse's performances are also well known, having on one occasion beaten the great Jorrocks, and on others carried twelve stone weight at the ordinary racing pace, at which other horses carry seven, eight, or nine stone. He is the strongest built race horse in the colony, possesses wonderful powers of speed and great endurance, and is now in prime condition, notwithstanding his recent voyages to and from Port Phillip. He would make a splendid steeple-chaser. Captain Apperley considered him the finest horse in the country.
TALLY-HO,
Whose performances have surprised every one, will also be submitted to public competition. This *perfect* race horse is also a perfect lady's horse, and will race one day and carry a lady quietly the next. His endurance is extraordinary, being considered next to Jorrocks the best *bottomed* horse in the colony; the more work he has the more fit for racing he becomes. He was broken in by and has remained since in the possession of his present owner, and received the greatest care as his favourite horse. He has almost invariably been first or second in every race for which he has run; he also is a good weight carrier. At the late Homebush meeting he ran for the Welter Stakes second to Plover, who carried 10 lbs. less weight; beating Election and others, and afterwards won the Beaten Stakes, (the fastest race at the meeting), beating Lady Rowena, Robin Hood, and several others easily.
SPANKER,
Whose speed and bottom are also known to be good. This horse was purchased by his present owner at the last Patrick's Plains races, until which time he had not run, and was then out of condition, and just taken up from grass; but on a trial of speed his performance was so extraordinary that he was matched against some of the best horses at the meeting; and he won both matches easily. He afterwards won the Maiden Plate at Penrith, during the last mile of the second heat, in 1 minute 52 seconds—hard held. He afterwards was raced at Petersham, where he won the Welter Race and Ladies' Purse, beating Foig-a-Ballagh, Lady Jane, Nimrod, and others, easily, and never was headed in either race. Afterwards he was turned out to grass to refresh, and since has never been in full racing condition; but he is now in training, and will be ready in time for the Parramatta Races.
To persons connected with the turf this is a most favourable opportunity of securing the best stud in the colony. In fact, the possession of these horses will give their purchaser the command of the turf of New South Wales, and the present owner disposes of them merely because of his intention to abandon all connection with the turf.
The approaching races at Campbelltown, Parramatta, Wellington, Patrick's Plains, Maitland, and elsewhere, present a tempting field to parties disposed to follow the pursuits of the turf; and seldom have horses, in prime order like those now offered for sale, been parted with under such circumstances.
At the same time and place will be sold four handsome and useful saddle horses, belonging to the same stud. Also several superior mares.
ALSO,
A quantity of Horse Clothing, Saddles, Bridles, and a variety of Stable Gear.
The Horses will be on view at the Repository, for two days previous to the sale.
Terms, liberal. 8680

FRIDAY, 11TH JUNE.
### HIGHLY VALUABLE PROPERTY IN LOWER GEORGE-STREET,

KNOWN AS
CUNYNGHAME'S WHARF.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his Mart,
ON FRIDAY, 11TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
The following Allotment, of that valuable Property, known as
CUNYNGHAME'S WHARF,
LOWER GEORGE-STREET,
BEING
LOTS No. 1 AND No. 5,
AS PER PLAN, ON VIEW AT THE MART.
LOT 1—Has a frontage of 25 feet to George-street, and a frontage of 25 feet to a reserved road in the rear, by a depth of 86 feet more or less, and is bounded on the south by the property of R. Campbell, Esq., and on the north by Mr. J. S. Hanson's Allotment No. 2.
LOT 5—Has a frontage of 118 feet to a reserved road leading from George-street, and is bounded on the south by the Wharf of R. Campbell, Esq., and on the north by the Government Reserve for Dawes Fort, extending along these boundaries to deep water in
SYDNEY COVE
BEING THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS CUNYNGHAME'S WHARF.
TERMS OF PAYMENT :—
Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer, twenty-five per cent. on completion of the deed, and the residue may remain on mortgage of the property for five years, at interest of eight per cent. per annum.
☞ The Auctioneer feels that parties wishing to employ their capital with a certain advantage, will not require any further comments from him on the favourable situation of this property, which must be obvious to all interested in mercantile and shipping transactions.
Properties commanding a frontage to Sydney Cove are so seldom brought into the market, that all who consult their own interests ought not to lose sight of this sale, it being the only private property, with the exception of Mr. Campbell's Wharf, having frontage to the deep water of Sydney Cove. 9023

FRIDAY, 11TH JUNE.
### FINE FLOUR.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
FRIDAY, 11TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock,
117 bags fine flour, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 9118

MONDAY, 21ST JUNE.
### IMPORTANT TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE GREAT SALE OF THE BURROWA SALE.
100 ACRE FARM, NEAR SYDNEY
8 ACRE FARM, LANE COVE
BUILDING GROUND, DARLING POINT
DITTO DITTO BERRIMA
MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON MONDAY, 21ST JUNE,
At 12 o'clock,
(Immediately after the sale of the Burrowa Estate,)
60-acre Farm, Holsworthy, near Harris's Creek, twenty-six miles from Sydney, mostly good wheat land, lightly timbered, about four acres cleared, well adapted for a dairy, being surrounded by government land, and a back run for many miles. On this is erected a substantial new built cottage, floored, shingled, glazed, &c.
60 acres adjoining the above, having on it a three-roomed slab and bark cottage, also, garden of half an acre
Darling Point road, between Mr. Smart's and Mr. Baker's properties, and commanding a splendid view of the harbour and surrounding scenery,—a corner allotment, having 158 feet to Allandale-street by 66 feet road frontage
Lane Cove River—8 acres, more or less, with water frontage, and good road communication
Berrima—½ acre town allotment.
TITLES UNEXCEPTIONABLE.
Terms at sale. 9036

THURSDAY, 17TH INSTANT.
### UNRIVALLED CITY PROPERTY, RICHMOND TERRACE, DOMAIN.

TWO HANDSOME VERANDAH FOUR-STORY HOUSES, WITH FIVE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS ADJOINING, NEAR
GOVERNOR BOURKE'S STATUE.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. LYONS,
At his Mart, on
THURSDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely.